

Break

Language of summitry

Ministers of education flew into Lisbon from all over Europe last week to prove yet again that while the air of international summitry is rare enough to produce heady outbursts of principle, it has only a minimal ability to support life as we humble mortals know it.

Talk of parents, teachers and pupils soon gives way to discussion of "societal attitudes", "horizontal integration" and "the democratization of our structures".

One minister, reports Hilary White, told last week's conference that "pre-school education is characterized as the crucial period of the child's socialization. It draws our attention to the fact that in modern societies the dimensions of the family aggregate have quite often been reduced. Which entails immediate consequences expressed in the need of the creation of appropriate structures vocated to assure the harmonious development of the child in a very close collaboration with the family."

Such talk comes filtered through several language barriers and delivered up through headphones, so the end product sounds curiously segmented and expressionless - as if bit part players from *Dr Who* are practising their lines.

Delegates to such international con-

ferences have an astonishing ability to live up to national stereotypes. The Scandinavians arrive fresh and bright, full of concern about human rights; the French are coolly logical; the Brits are publicly low-key, but busy behind the scenes, fixing things to their liking.

There often seems to be an unwritten law that the smaller a country's gross national product, the longer its speeches, but then speeches are not what these conferences are all about.

The key to what is really going on lies elsewhere, with the unobtrusive international bureaucrats flitting about the edges of the room, and the supposedly observing observers.

They are the ones who need to justify their jobs with some concrete conference outcome, be it only the blandest statement of accord. So they are the ones who prompt and caution, who "set up" speakers and smooth out national differences with a carefully suggested phrase or two.

International conferences always take place in rooms which offer no hint of whether it is day or night, summer or winter. The location could be anywhere from Amsterdam to Athens. But from time to time delegates emerge, blinking to be fed and watered, and it is then that the real European cooperation gets under way.

Aristides has known normally staid British officials party till dawn with their Norwegian opposite numbers, while in Lisbon the good ladies of the Finnish delegation skipped back from lunch across the greensward bearing freshly picked buttonholes for their own minister, and others.

After that particular lunch one delegate slept soundly all the way through the Holy See's exposition on nursery schooling. Others were to be seen surreptitiously reading street maps of the capital or sliding out of the room for reviving cups of coffee.



"Fifty? I thought that was when they started."

Heseltine baiting

One of the first casualties of the great quango cull last year was the Centre for Environmental Studies, struck mortally by the swingeing cut in its grant from Michael Heseltine's own Department of the Environment.

That meant a premature end to the short but vigorous life of the CES Review, a demise said to give much personal satisfaction to Mr Heseltine quite apart from its quango associations, since it was believed to be high on his personal hit list in its own right. Its free-ranging comment on local government finance and administration was often too close for comfort; particularly when its target was likely to be the very department which gave it succour.

Heseltine may now be feeling that it was a hydra whose head he lopped. All the familiar ingredients of the CES Review have now popped up in another journal, this time called *Public Money* and published with the backing of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

Subtitled "Policy journal of the public sector", it declares itself editorially independent of CIPFA in its bid to promote discussion of public sector issues. The editors are John Gretton, who used to edit the CES Review (and was on the CES staff before that), and Anthony Harrison, who was Gretton's boss at the CES, on secondment from his post as a senior economic adviser at the DQE. He has now resigned from the Civil Service, giving up an under secretary's salary to take a chance on *Public Money*.

The first issue, just published to coincide with CIPFA's annual conference, has some sharp stuff by Aubrey Jones, former chairman of the Prices and Incomes Board, on public service pay and comparability, and a rather flabbiest essay by Edward du Cann on Parliamentary Select Committees. An article by Professor Christopher Foster on How to Arrest the Decline of Local Government puts forward the same solution, local income tax, as does Professor John Stewart on the Platform part of this week's TES.

CIPFA's relationship with *Public Money* is described by Gretton as "arm's length intimacy", but it seems likely that the public accountants' institute is keen to extend its professional influence and membership beyond local government through the journal. Certainly its influence and employment have been increasing of late, ironically largely because Heseltine himself has publicly commended CIPFA methods for better monitoring of public spending.

Harrison and Gretton have now sent a cheque for £10,000 to CIPFA, office on "Remember us" lines, and asking if he would care to contribute.

Who counts?

As school governors up and down the country struggle to take a responsible interest in new curriculum guidelines, the old counting-up concepts debate about primary mathematics remains the issue most likely to set them at odds with staff.

Perhaps this Einstein story, which has just come the way of Aristides, will throw new light.

Apparently Einstein used to play the violin with a celebrated pianist in their leisure hours. After making a mess of a particular piece, the exasperated pianist turned to the most celebrated mathematician in the world and said, "Albert, if I play this piece, can you count?"

Personal column

Ted Wragg Referee's decision

Dear Elspeth,

Thank you for your letter bringing me up to date about your various job applications. I did indeed know that you had applied for 47 English posts, as I have written 47 references on your behalf, though I did not realize you had 14 interviews.

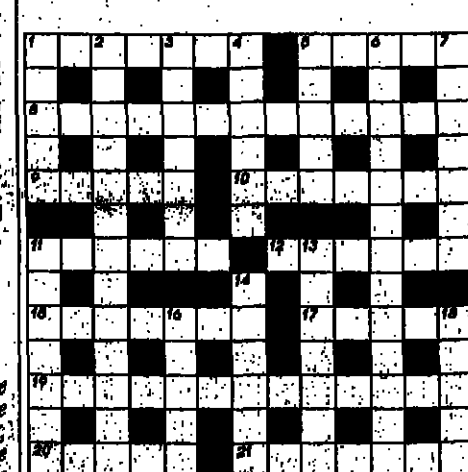
You say in your letter that you wonder if I am "doing you down" in my references. God knows, Elspeth, I perjure myself enough in them to get it down to the shortlist, but you must recognize that there is a limit. It is most unfair of you to suggest that I do not stress the good work you did on your long teaching practice at North Swineshire Girls' Collegiate. You cannot, surely, have forgotten the fuss from parents about your project on "empathy". When I organized the NATE workshop on "Creative Writing Through Direct Experience" which you attended, I never thought anyone would be so silly as to have pairs of pupils glue themselves together with Araldite, so they could write about what it was like to be Siamese twins.

Also I warned you that Miss Ashcroft did expect a certain kind of formality in the school, and that the girls were required to stand at the beginning of each lesson until you gave them permission to sit down. Your regular opening "Park your bums" was seen by the senior staff as somewhat deprecating of the school's traditions.

I know you tried hard to make up for these errors at the end of your teaching practice, but Miss Ashcroft has refused to wear the see-through blouse you bought her, nor did she appreciate your offering the school library copies of *Growing Pains* in a *Window Box* and the cheap adolescent novelette *Boat in your Grin*.

I have taken the liberty of ringing up one or two heads of schools where you were called for interview, and I am sorry to hear that you really did not conduct yourself as sensibly as I should have hoped. At West Swineshire Comprehensive, for example, the chairman of governors is not only extremely well read, but is also president of the local English Language Society. He was most unhappy at an English teacher's use of crude Americanisms, and in any case it was tedious of you, in interview, to describe Milton as "pure hogwash" and Shelley as "so much horse manure".

Crossword No. 3



ACROSS

- 1 Gives a hundred times (7)
- 2 Shows signs of light (8)
- 3 Wide on top (5)
- 4 Poles about face put on (13)
- 5 An air of smugly (6)
- 6 The gardener lies to (10)
- 7 Capacity to get on (other) (11)
- 8 Feet a musical score (6)
- 9 One not moved out of doors (4-3)
- 10 Drums in lively dances (5)
- 11 Showing signs of light (8)
- 12 Not late, but nearly lost a point (5)
- 13 No longer bound to deliver (3, 4)

DOWN

- 1 A light across the ship (5)
- 2 One not moved out of doors (4-3)
- 3 For navel (7, 6)

A Tyneside headmaster told me you had rung up to ask if he had school was in the North, as he had no intention of teaching pupils who talked like Scotsmen and their brains kicked in.

Strictly speaking, by the way, you should not be describing yourself to these heads as having completed all the requirements of PGCE. As you know, your dissertation on sex education, consisting, as it did, of the single word "Whoopie!" typed over and over again on 43 sides of A4, was well up to the standards we require at this university, and you are bound to have failed the theory part of the course until you re-submit a satisfactory piece of work. Indeed, tally, writing to the external examiner asking him to award you the NUT prize to help finance a boutique was without precedent in my experience.

I am glad you enclosed your next letter of application for a cast an eye over, as proceedings can matter where there are hundreds of applicants for posts. On one or two little points do come to me.

First of all, and this may seem a little old-fashioned, I think some heads may look unkindly on the first page being filled with scented notepaper, and the second filled Oxford pad paper with holes in the margin.

Another point which struck me was that you have written exactly the same letter as in your previous application to the Late District school. Thus your offer to take leave walking and start a nature reserve may be thought unrealistic by the head of Stepney, and you might give it further thought. He may also be a little put off by some of your spelling errors. I noted among others, "accuracy", "existence", "standards" and, when you were writing about how you felt at the end of teaching practice, "kered". Perhaps you could, in any case, find a better choice of words here.

You ask about Miss Ashcroft acting as your referee instead of me, and I should not be offended at all by this, though I do remember her school practice report on you began "If only her IQ were as high as her headmaster" and went on to talk about your "gauleiter approach to children".

Finally, I am sure it is worth "giving the independent school a whirl" as you put it, and I am sure you will find it a most useful experience. I am sure you will find it a most useful experience.

PS: In answer to your other question, you are free to apply for the vacant lectureship in the university, but since I shall be on the interviewing panel, would you mind using Miss Ashcroft as a referee?

by Rufus

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Cash incentives to cut surplus schools

by Richard Garner

Local education authorities will be offered cash incentives to speed up school closures and go ahead with plans to put surplus school buildings to alternative use.

There will be more than 3 million surplus primary and secondary school places in five years' time and Mr Mark Curdrie, the Education Secretary, is asking local authorities to take 1.3 million of these out of use by then. He says in a circular to local authorities that he is prepared to recognize that closing schools often requires money to be spent on building work in order to improve the other schools which take on the displaced pupils. This will be borne in mind when allocating cash to authorities for their capital spending.

The National Union of Teachers said this week that this implied a threat of financial penalties on local authorities unwilling to close schools, was "coercive" and would restrict local authorities' discretion and initiatives.

The circular was also criticized by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities whose education committee chairman, Mrs Nicky Harrison, attacked the decision to ask local authorities to produce five-year plans for school closures by saying: "You cannot normally put a suspended sentence on a school for that length of time without changing its morale." The circular also made "doubtful assumptions" about the rate at which schools could be closed, she added.

The circular recognizes that most surplus will be made in larger schools

since many small schools may be in rural areas where the length of a child's journey would prevent closure.

It states that authorities could save £10m a year for every 100,000 surplus school places taken out of use, adding: "Every 100,000 surplus places retained involve rising costs amounting to about one-sixth of what English authorities now spend on books."

The circular also urges education authorities to take a close look at individual special schools since "medical advances in detecting potential disabilities before birth and in treating them are reducing the number of children whose problems are so serious as to require education in special schools."

Mr Alan Evans, head of the NUT's education department, added: "This is the most ill-considered and insensitive step taken by any education secretary for years."

Meanwhile, classrooms are now being used to house different kinds of captive audiences as a result of imaginative conversion schemes designed to put redundant school buildings into alternative use.

The DES revealed this week that one school, Queenstown Infants School in Swindon, Wiltshire, had already been converted into a magistrates' court with two of the classrooms used as prisoners' accommodation.

Another, Osborne Road Primary School in Fareham, Hampshire, has become a drama centre with its school hall turned into a theatre.

Unions draft pay policy

A radical new salary structure which would give teachers automatic rises through the lower pay scales and increased promotion prospects by next year is to be hammered out by union leaders today.

The two biggest teachers' unions, the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, are in accord over the main demands they will put to a working party on teachers' pay set up with the local education authorities.

They want an automatic transfer from the bottom of scale one (at present £4,653) to top of scale two (at present £5,206). The NASUWT want teachers to move from scale one to the scale two

minimum (at present £5,346) within four years.

Both also want to see more incentives for teachers who stay in the classroom - thus freeing teachers from the pressure of taking on posts with more administrative work in order to improve their salaries.

According to the NUT blueprint on a new salary structure, this should be achieved by creation of more senior posts in schools - and a reduction in the amount of discretion left in the hands of local authorities to create such posts. In addition, the NASUWT is quite happy for teachers to face regular assessment in exchange for receiving more incentive to stay in the classroom.

All's well that ends well after syllabus mix-up



A level examination. Question One. How can a teacher teach the wrong syllabus for two years? Discuss.

In London Mr Syd Swaker, from Woolwich Polytechnic School, spent two years teaching Gower's *Complete Plain Words*, instead of Coombe's *Literature and Criticism*.

He did better with his O level class, at least getting the right author, W. Shakespeare. Alas, he plumped for the wrong play, instead of battling with *Henry the Fourth Part One* he chose not Part Two, which might have been understandable, but the *Merchant of Venice*, which takes/some doing.

Mr Sparkes was sent home from school because he was "reluctant". Perhaps he was worried his pupils might make some use of what they had learned by extracting a pound of flesh from him.

The lads at Woolwich did at least



While the Government wants to close down surplus schools and turn them over for other use, a Bedford church was re-opened last week as a dining hall and classroom block for the town's High School.

Invitation to the final reunion

The final reunion for students of a college which opened in 1975 and was listed for closure two years later is to be held next month.

Milton Keynes College of Education was the most modern purpose-built teacher training college when it first opened its doors. But it has been sold to the Post Office for use as a technical training college.

Former students are being invited to a final farewell on July 10-12.

Walkout after head returns

All teaching and non-teaching staff at a special school walked out this week because they refused to work with the headteacher.

Miss Sylvia Howarth, head of John Chilton School in the London borough of Ealing, had been suspended for four months on full pay while the council carried out an investigation into "alleged difficulties" at the school. On Tuesday night the education committee decided to reinstate her despite calls from opposition Labour members for further inquiries.

The five teachers and non-teaching staff at the school gave notice that they would not work with Miss Howarth, and Ealing education department telephoned parents of pupils at the school to say the school would be closed on Wednesday.

Mr Nick Grant, National Union of Teachers' representative for the area, said on Wednesday: "Staff at John Chilton have full support from the NUT for indefinite strike action until the matter of Miss Howarth's reinstatement is resolved. All staff, teaching and non-teaching, refuse completely to work with her."

A spokesman for Ealing Council said a meeting was on between council and trade union officials to try to resolve the difficulties. He said the decision to reinstate Miss Howarth "immediately brought some form of protest from the rest of the staff - both teaching and non-teaching."

David Lister

This week

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Be your own bookseller

About one school in six possesses a bookshop, so ensuring that at least some new books are getting into schools these days, even though pupils may have to buy them for themselves. Such bookshops can be modest affairs, operating once a week from a corner cupboard, or in bigger schools in separate rooms with all the atmosphere of the real thing.

For schools still at the stage of merely considering this sort of development, but nervous at the idea of nightmarish stock-taking exercises, or heaps of unsold volumes, the School Bookshop Association has now produced a 42-page booklet whose solemn title, *How to set up and run a school bookshop*, gives no idea of its liveliness.

Among the illustrations, different colour types and - for once - genuinely informative "trade" advertisements.

Next week

- Philip Venning explains why a General Teaching Council is doomed to failure.
- Involving parents: Barbara Tizard, Jo Morimore and Bebb Burghell on their project's work in nursery and infant schools.
- Peace education: Hilary White on the course at Atlantic College; Daniel

McQuade on the "Children's Creative Response to Conflict" project.

■ Closing the generation gap: Barry Cole on his own and his daughter's taste in pop music.

■ Books: Michael Wade on South African literature; David Wright on "Paul Foot's Red Shelly".

■ Extra: Environmental Education.

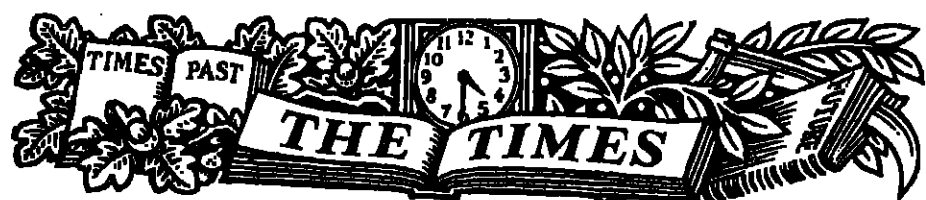
Falling rolls is an issue which does not come high in the popularity ratings for discussion and certainly not for action. Whichever way it is approached, trouble looms over school closures, teachers' jobs, the endangered curriculum, the future of the sixth form. Action on any of these fronts will court public, professional and political trouble and, as likely as not, be interpreted as an insidious form of additional cut.

All those factors help to explain why school places are not being "taken out of service" (note the euphemism) at anything remotely like the rate necessary to meet public spending targets. When the subject of surplus school places was raised in the autumn of 1979, a majority of elected local representatives put their heads in the sand and waited for the problem to go away.

Last year's public spending White Paper laid down a target of 700,000 places to be eliminated by March 1982. This soon became so clearly unattainable that the White Paper in March this year allowed an extra year to meet the same target. That is still going to be hard to achieve. The latest hard figures available (which only go up to the end of 1979) show 133,000 fewer permanent and temporary places, with plans to take out another 119,000 by March, 1982. Preliminary figures for 1980 suggest little change to this projection of 250,000 odd. What are the chances that the local education authorities, many of whom have just taken a turn to the left, will immediately set about closing classrooms and whole buildings in time to dispense with another 450,000 places between March 1982 and March 1983?

Bravely leading with the chin, the Department of Education this week produced a circular designed to run home the optimistic message that cutting classrooms is both necessary and good for you, educationally and financially. It backs this up with useful broadsheets from the architects and building branch, demonstrating constructively how disused schools can be adapted for use by further education (where building stocks are often ancient, inadequate or running out of leasehold), or even for a drama centre or a magistrate's court - if the conversion funds are available.

Since the 700,000 target is built into public spending calculations, it is not a figure to be carelessly ignored. If savings are not made in this way, then compensating cuts will be demanded. Books, perhaps, or teachers' jobs. Until now, most of the public debate has been about teacher numbers, which have not been cut in line with public spending forecasts either. By switching attention now to the need to do away with some of the fabric, rather than the personnel, of the education service the DES is hoping - almost certainly over-optimistically - to get the teachers on its side this time. The subjective truth is that any teacher threatened with the run-down or



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Save £130m on surplus schools or find the money elsewhere - DES

amalgamation of his own school is unlikely to close his eyes and think of England, or the greater good of the global figures. But 100,000 excess places cost £10 million a year: 1.3 million places "taken out of service" are worth twice as much as is now spent by all l.e.s. on books.

Septics are bound to ask if the statisticians have really got it right this time. Doesn't the latest upturn in the birthrate suggest that in the 1990s we will need all the schools that a mean Government wants us to close down in the 1980s?

Although it is true that the uncertain science of demography helped to get us into the mess we are in today, predictions based upon what we already know cannot be discounted. The latest unpublished figures from the DES statisticians (see graph) show that although the upsurge in births looked briefly to be setting us on course for the high variant of the projection line, it has now slowed down bumpily towards the low variant. It is impossible to predict how far it will travel along this line, but any fine tuning to take account of

economics, fashion or an increased staying-on rate is unlikely to alter the fact that even a return to the high variant would still produce a total far short of the 1969 school population.

A *Study of School Building*, published by the DES in 1977 and still the definitive work, estimated that in 1986 there would be over 3 million surplus primary and secondary places in England and Wales. It concluded, allowing for the space standards of good design, that 1.3 million surplus places could be removed by that year. That is the figure that the present Secretary of State is still working to, and even the most prudent local authority would have to accept that that still leaves plenty of room for any possible population expansion over the next six years.

But how to do it? Some savings might be made by simply removing temporary or permanent places; perhaps closing down a school wing, as some authorities are already doing. That can produce immediate economies on heating, cleaning and maintenance, though maintenance can-

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

not be totally eliminated. Closing permanent places is more likely in the long run to be a stepping stone towards school closure, as overall numbers in the district justify, say, four schools instead of five.

Although Mr Mark Carlisle, the Secretary of State, hopes to be able to get rid of many unsatisfactory old buildings in the course of his operation, demography and geography may mean again get the better of intention. So far as primary schools are concerned, it is now recognized that closing small rural schools will no longer necessarily save money once transport costs are taken into consideration, even allowing for the need to provide extra staffing. The arguments deployed in this circular are not about inaccessible schools in Cumbria; attention is focussed on schools in urban areas where amalgamation and reorganization do not require extensive travelling.

Any merger of secondary schools, but shown to be really necessary, will be strongly opposed by those who have already witnessed the trauma caused by reorganization. There is a limit to the number of times a school can be reorganized without standards suffering. It is the educational argument that matters and, though the financial advantages of closures, it has to be said that it does not elaborate these fully beyond warning of the dangers of mixed groups in primaries, and the risk of losing essential subject teachers if secondary schools become too small.

Several factors are glossed over here, or only hinted at if you can decode the departmental style. The DES is now working on the policy that staffing should be curriculum-led. But, perhaps because this is inconvenient for Chancellors of the Exchequer and chairmen of finance committees who still yearn for simple staffing ratios, this is not spelled out.

Again, it is now officially acknowledged that the extra number of teachers allowed for economies of scale in successive public spending figures has now been quietly dropped. The between-the-lines assumption of the circular is that a small secondary school in a rural area may have to be staffed up to protect the curriculum, but that money must be saved by the authority elsewhere to pay for it, perhaps by a tougher policy on surplus places.

One of the many difficulties which the logic of the circular points up is that the schools most suitable for closure may well be modern buildings, built within the last 20 years, to serve a young, mobile population - perhaps on a new housing estate - which has now grown old or moved on. Demography and migration can produce patterns which no local authorities can predict or control. The new circular may tell them where they should be going, but that won't make the way there any easier.

which yield the nearest thing to definitive statements of what is happening in each local authority (page 5)

Welcome as this careful accounting is, the picture which emerges is not fundamentally different from that provided by crude national statistics. Spending on books is far too low. It is not being increased enough to discount inflation. There are wide discrepancies between the "best" and the "worst" l.e.s. based on no deliberate curriculum policy. Capitation allowances are being made to cover more and more items of expenditure. The school library service is also under threat. (In one county, Surrey, no funds have been allocated to it for 1981-82).

The EPC is a publishers' pressure group whose main *raison d'être* is the sale of school books. The facts which it sets out - facts behind a drop of four million copies in book sales last year - are not in dispute. The recent HMI survey showed that the real value of capitation allowances has fallen in four l.e.s. out of five and that in a few cases the actual amounts were less than in 1979-80.

There is no mystery about what needs to be done: more money should be spent on books. But the feeble sort of way, this is Mr Carlisle's policy, reflected in Government's projected spending plans.

But whether it happens is up to the l.e.s. and it is a fairly safe bet that, at the moment, Mr Heseltine's clamant demand for cuts echoes more loudly than Mr Carlisle's whispered invitation to spend more.

No comment

"Pastoral: A man will assume general duties connected with all children in the school. A woman will be designated to be in charge of the welfare." Part of a job description for a deputy headship in a London Borough of primary secondary school.

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Oxfordshire asked to stretch capitation money to cover more

by Biddy Passmore

In Oxfordshire, capitation allowances are expected to cover not only text and library books but also stationary and materials, educational equipment, furniture and fittings, activities and visits, games, printing, prizes and speech days, repairs, postage, first aid, telephone and cleaning.

This astonishing list is included in one of three pamphlets issued this week by the Educational Publishers' Council describing schoolbook provision in the Home Counties, East Anglia and the South East.

Mr John Davies, director of the council, describes the trends they show as "repetitively cheerless". As the EPC survey gradually covered the country, it revealed an "almost unbroken pattern of neglect", he said. Most authorities had substantially reduced their allowances but at the same time they were expected to cover more and more items.

Of the 16 local authorities covered by the survey, only two-Berkshire and Suffolk - had actually increased the

purchasing power of their capitation allowances over the past two years. Although capitation money in Oxfordshire has to stretch so far, its purchasing power has dropped by 11.7 per cent, the steepest overall drop in the Home Counties.

This means that most councils are completely ignoring government pleas to increase spending on books. The latest White Paper included provision for a 2 per cent increase in spending on books and equipment up to 1984. In every case, authorities were

spending well below the National Book League's recommended "reasonable" figures - £9.57 a head on primary and £15.63 on secondary - even before the latest rounds of cuts. And nearly all fell well short of the national average figures - £4.53 and £7.73.

In 1979-80, Berkshire for instance spent only £2.77 per head on primary school books, Surrey £2.95 and Suffolk only £1.98. In secondary schools, the lowest spender was £4.88 in Hampshire, followed by Lincolnshire at £5.46 and Surrey at £5.77.

Rampton letter to Carlisle goes missing

by Diane Spencer

Mr Anthony Rampton's letter to the Education Secretary, presenting his committee's interim report last February, is missing from the final published version of this week.

It is usual for such letters to be part of Government committee reports. The report on the education of West Indian children was summarized extensively in *The TES* on May 29.

In his letter, Mr Rampton said: "We are convinced, from the evidence we have obtained, that West Indian children are being treated with discrimination and prejudice by their contemporaries. There is a need for urgent action. We therefore hope that this report will be read by everyone concerned with education and that our recommendations will be implemented with the minimum delay."

Mr Rampton expressed surprise this week at the omission of the letter. "It seemed to me to be singularly inoffensive," he said. Last month, Mr Rampton was asked to resign as chairman of the committee by Mr Mark Carlisle, provost of Oriel College.

Three other committee members resigned in protest. Mr Ken Millins, former director of Edge Hill College, Oxford, and Professor Eric Hawkins of York University left soon after Mr Rampton and Mr Jim Rose, former chairman of Penguin Books, resigned earlier this month.

During the drafting of the report, the committee decided to place less emphasis on the home background of the West Indian children as being a major factor in causing children to do badly at school. Instead, the blame is placed on racism, negative teacher attitudes, and an inappropriate curriculum.

The report does say that a disproportionate number of West Indian women are forced to go out to work because of economic circumstances, and that many of the children are from black one-parent families than white.

"West Indian parents may therefore have particular pressures affecting their children in the vital pre-school formative years."

West Indian children in our schools, Cund 8273, HMSO, £5.30.

Catholics told to support their schools

by David Lister

A sharp reminder to Roman Catholics to support their children to Catholic schools was given in 230 churches in the north-west last Sunday.

A pastoral letter by the Archbishop of Liverpool was read in all churches of the Liverpool Archdiocese to coincide with the publication of the Archdiocese's proposals for school closures in the city.

The letter, Archbishop Derek Worlock also referred to school reorganization schemes in Knowsley, Sefton, Cheshire and Lancashire. And he said:

"The most important consideration for every Catholic family should be that their children attend a Catholic school, and the Archbishop was reminding them of their duties."

Local authorities and unions fail to agree a new procedure Disputes talks end in dispute

by Richard Garner

An attempt to agree a new disputes procedure which would help resolve differences between local education authorities and teachers' unions has ended in a dispute.

Both sides have been concerned over the way in which the existing procedure has operated over the past few years.

Teachers' leaders claim it is too easy for the authorities to ignore it while local authorities are worried that the unions can use it as a device to hold up policy decisions which have been agreed by elected councillors.

A compromise package which would have allowed either side to invoke a dispute while setting a time limit of completed was put forward at last week's meeting of the Council of Local Education Authorities' school-teachers' committee.

However, the move failed when authority representatives demanded the inclusion of a clause which would have excluded all disputes affecting local authority budgeting.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, assistant

secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said: "What in effect it means is that the local authorities are in fact reneging on our collective agreement."

A local authority representative said: "We will now have to continue to try to operate a procedure which either side will win or lose or ignore if they want to - even though it is operating quite successfully in many areas."

Last week's meeting also decided to put on ice a plan to replace the present schoolteachers' committee - which is responsible for teachers' conditions of service - with a new body which would have an independent chairman. Mr. A. is expected to introduce legislation to link conditions of service and pay - currently negotiated separately in the Burnham committee - in the autumn.

Local authorities have asked for a breathing space to consider the claim by teachers' unions for a national premature-retirement scheme which would allow volunteers to go at 50 with

guaranteed pension rights.

The authorities said at the CLEA-st meeting they would like time to consider the scheme and work out how much it would cost.

MP takes up case: A dispute over a teacher's terms of service with his local education authority has prompted his MP to table a question in the Commons.

Mr Nicholas Winterton, (Conservative Macclesfield) is asking Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Secretary, what steps the teacher can take to sort out the dispute - and how many teachers in England and Wales have asked for conditions of service and been refused?

Mr Winterton's question stems from the case of Mr Alan Brooke-Smith, who teaches at Biddulph comprehensive school in Stoke-on-Trent and at an evening institute on the same site. He says that although he spends most of his time (60 per cent) on his further education work, - he is paid the scale three rate for a primary and secondary school teacher.

UGC wraps up cuts package

The University Grants Committee met yesterday to put the finishing touches to its restructuring of the university system to meet government spending cuts.

Letters setting out next year's allocation of grant to individual universities should go out within the next 10 days. They will include the committee's plan for each institution to enable the system to cope with an anticipated 15 per cent drop in income over the next three years.

It is rumoured that the effect of the committee's decisions will be to create three tiers of institutions: a top tier, including Oxford and Cambridge and the major municipal universities like Manchester and Birmingham, which would escape virtually unscathed; a middle tier, which would be asked to close some departments or even faculties; and a bottom tier of institutions which might lose all research facilities and become similar to liberal arts colleges. The closure of a whole institution has been ruled out.

However, a spokesman said this week that no university would lose all its research facilities.

Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Secretary, said on Tuesday that he could not guarantee that all students who had already received conditional

offers of places would be able to take them up this autumn.

"We shall have to wait till we've seen what the UGC has recommended," he said during Question Time in the Commons. And he added that it was better to cut in a way that preserved excellence, than across the board.

Later Dr Rhodes Boyson, minister responsible for higher education, made an attack on British academic tenure which, he said, was given more easily and at a much lower level than in other countries. The universities should look at the system, he said. There would not be much sympathy for lecturers when people could see the problems of unemployment elsewhere and found that certain people had tenure for 40 years.

Since most dons have tenure till retirement, compulsory redundancy is the most expensive item in the restructuring of the university system. The UGC has put the cost of redundancy pay-offs for 3,000 academic staff at £200m, although only £20m has so far been made available. But the committee has fought off attempts by the Treasury and DES to earmark some of the universities' equipment grant for a redundancy fund, because it says that would do too much damage.

Brixton riot inquiry opens

Lord Sarman's inquiry into April's Brixton riots opened in London's Lambeth Town Hall on Monday. Its first task is to investigate the immediate causes of the events of April 10 to 12. It will hear oral evidence from about 80 witnesses and this is expected to take between four and six weeks.

The second phase will consider the underlying causes of the riots including factors such as housing, unemployment, polling and perhaps education. Much of this will be written evidence. Already the National Union of Teachers and the National Association for Multi-racial Education have submitted evidence. Lord Sarman hopes to publish his findings by the end of the year.

Restraint on Asian pupils' home trips

Bradford education authority has prepared a plan of action to discourage Asian parents from taking their children back to their home country during school time for long holidays.

Heads will be allowed to remove pupils from school registers if pupils are absent for more than six weeks and to offer their places to others. Visits can last from a few weeks to a number of years with children absent mainly during their early or middle years of schooling. In one first school, 80 out of the 201 children who speak English as a second language have been abroad.

The authority has been concerned about this problem for a number of years as children often have to re-learn English on their return and face difficulties in re-adjusting. But the problem has been exacerbated by acute pressure on school places following the phasing out of the authority's dispersal policy which will be completed by 1984 and a population explosion in the inner city, mainly Asian area.

Mr Norman Roper, assistant director of education, said the tremendous pressure on school places made it difficult to keep one vacant for a child who had gone abroad indefinitely when there were other Asian families knocking on the school door.

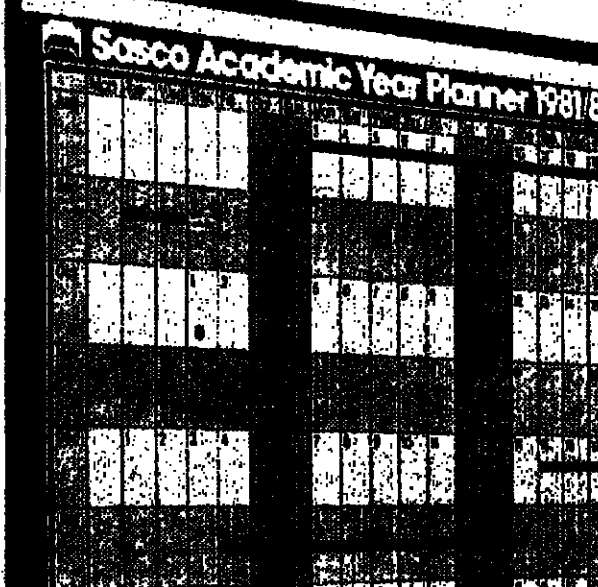
He appreciated there were good family reasons for parents wishing to take their children abroad and it often parents should be aware of the educational disadvantages involved, and of the authority's policy.

At a recent meeting between parents and the authority, community leaders pleaded for more flexibility in the time limit and suggested that schools could loan books so children could continue studying when abroad.

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Comment Edward Boyle CH

Mrs Thatcher may or may not have withheld Birthday honours from striking civil servants, but there will be widespread pleasure that she did not allow her political prejudices to prevent Lord Boyle, from joining a quartet of ennobled ex-Ministers of Education among the Companions of Honour - the others are Lords Butler, Hailsham, Stewart and Glenamara (alias Short).

As a politician, Edward Boyle has had much in common with Shirley Williams. If he were still in active politics he might have been an important Conservative recruit for the Social Democratic Party. Like Mrs Williams, he has always enjoyed the respect and affection of his political opponents as well as his party colleagues. An unrepentant non-sectarian, he stood at the opposite end of the Conservative spectrum from Mrs Thatcher without feeling obliged to pour contempt orodium on those who disagreed with him.

This, of course, is why he gave up politics to be a vice-chancellor at what, in retrospect, must have been a critical stage in his political fortunes. He was close to Heath, and after the death of Sir Alec Douglas-Home he might well have played a leading part in the Government Heath formed only moments after Boyle moved to Leeds.

As a vice-chancellor, he has been a solid, middle-of-the-road figure, saying conventional things about scholarship and research. In this, perhaps, he has been a disappointment to those who felt he had the prestige to help the universities to take a more radical look at themselves and their relations with the outside world.

Some people have taken this to be his way of proving to potentially sceptical academic colleagues that he is really one of them and not a renegade politician. It was more than this. It was not inconsistent with his general approach to politics. He was not an original thinker or policy-maker, though he certainly understood more clearly than most people in his party some of the fundamental changes taking place in society, such as those working for the comprehensive school and against the segregated grammar and modern schools. His quality was courage and integrity, not originality - the capacity, having accepted the analysis of others he trusted, to apply it and use his political talents to try to educate his party to accept it.

His failure as a politician was the failure of the natural consensus-builder, whose instinct is to create the broadest base possible for a national education policy. As Edward Boyle joins the Companions of Honour, it is worth asking when the last time of consultation will be attempted. The Boyle approach remains sadly out of fashion.

New round of NUT sanctions

There are reports this week of proposals for the introduction of sanctions against l.e.s. which are planning staffing cuts. If the NUT's current campaign goes ahead as planned (page 5) it will make its main impact when schools return from the summer holidays in September.

Many authorities on the latest list happen to be Labour, i.e. s. some of which held out against Government requests for cuts, and have, therefore, maintained - or marginally improved - already favourable staffing ratios in recent years. Now they are under pressure to make up for lost time with cuts which reduce the size of the

teaching force faster than the projected fall in pupil numbers.

The staffing plans against which the NUT action is being taken are those derived from budgets adopted in the spring; they do not stem from any intensification of stringency induced by Mr Heseltine's latest message. If l.e.s. respond to that, much more widespread sanctions will be called for, possibly in association with other local government unions. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities has so far said its members will decline to present amended estimates for 1981-82, to fall into line.

In many cases the areas where sanctions are under consideration will have better staffing standards - even after the projected cuts are carried through - than some of the shire counties which have been holding down education spending for years. But this is the way it goes: the NUT is right to apply pressure at the points where decisions are being taken and that means attempting to influence the l.e.s. which budgets for deteriorating staffing ratios.

Stop cooking the books

The Educational Publishers' Council has taken up its annual threepenny with more "cheerless" accounts of how local authorities have allowed the schools' book purchasing power to fall. Nothing is more difficult than to maintain a head of indignant steam behind a campaign which has to be sustained, year in, year out, with little or no sign that the message is getting through.

The EPC's approach has become steadily more sophisticated. Nowadays, in addition to league tables based on national statistics of dubious quality, the Council makes more detailed regional surveys - three of which are out this week -



CRE criticizes Berkshire for poor consultation on zoning plan Discrimination 'not proven' verdict: 'disturbing pattern' found in schools

by Diane Spencer

The draft report of the Commission for Racial Equality's two-and-a-half year investigation into allegations of discrimination in Berkshire's secondary school allocation system delivers what amounts to a "not proven" verdict on the education authority.

This is the CRE's first formal investigation of an education authority. The report is expected to be published by early autumn.

It criticizes the authority for failing to consult freely and widely when it introduced the zoning plans in 1978 as this caused "frustration, discontent and hostility". It finds it "most disturbing" that 50 per cent of West Indian children who went to the Alfred Sutton girls' and boys' school were in need of remedial education, and it found a "disturbing pattern" of West Indian pupils taking CSE rather than the GCE exam.

But it said: "There is no reason to conclude that the concentration of ethnic minority pupils puts them at a disadvantage in terms of exam entry and sixth form admission." Exam results in the Alfred Sutton schools compared quite favourably with other schools, says the report. However, this conclusion was based on only one year's statistics. It seems that the investigation team had some difficulty in obtaining all the facts they needed and their own resources were limited.

The local community relations council, the Reading Council for Racial Equality, and the county councillors have yet to be shown the report by the commission but they will be, as part of

long consultation process following the report's completion some months ago. So far, only the education officers have been consulted.

The CRE began its investigation in August 1978 after complaints that a new zoning system for allocating secondary school places would lead to a high concentration of ethnic minority and remedial children in the two schools near the town centre.

Widespread protest greeted the scheme when it was proposed early in 1978 as it replaced an earlier, largely popular plan devised in 1976 which attempted to create a set of comprehensive with intakes of a reasonable share of academic ability while retaining the grammar schools.

A campaign of disparate groups eventually coordinated by the RCRE "including teachers who threatened to strike, eventually persuaded the authority to modify the scheme."

In the meantime, a complaint was lodged with the CRE by Dr Maurice Dixon, a school governor and a scientist at Oxford University. He had hoped for a speedy intervention by the commission to persuade the authority to devise alternative scheme.

The CRE decided on a formal investigation which proved to be a lengthy process. Circumstances had already altered with the scheme's modification by the time the investigation was launched in August.

The report does not make any widespread recommendations for reforming the zoning scheme but that could be explained by the limitations of

its terms of reference. These were to inquire into the promotion of equality of opportunity in the Reading area regarding the arrangements for transfer of pupils from primary to secondary schools and their reception.

The commission's report emphasizes that it is not in favour of dispersal of ethnic minority pupils as this would be unlawful and unjustifiable. The Reading CRE is also strongly opposed to dispersal.

However, the report said head teachers of the primary schools feeding the Alfred Sutton schools were mainly in favour of dispersing black pupils around the area; so were four out of eight secondary heads.

The report's recommendations include:

- more resources for the language centre so it can extend its work to West Indian origin children;

- more resources for the Alfred Sutton schools and continuous monitoring of the effects of the allocation procedures;

- a survey of primary schools in the light of the numbers needing remedial education at secondary level;

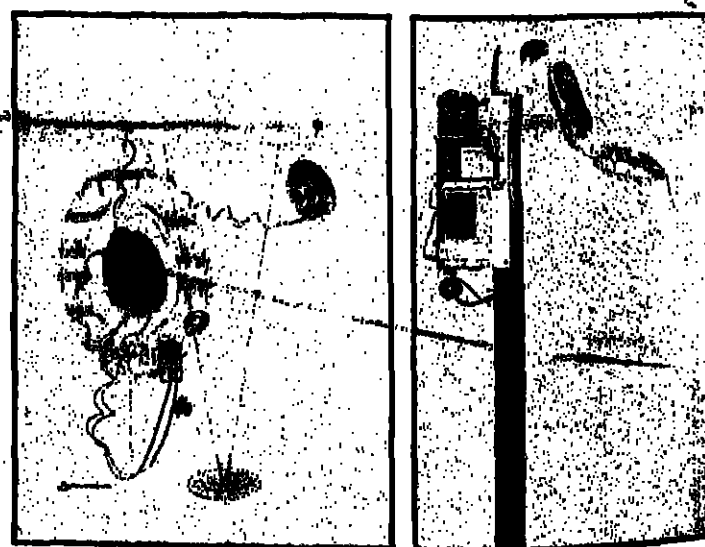
- a survey to discover the extent of language needs among West Indians.

Mr Peter Edwards, the director of education, said this week: "We are not unhappy with the way the investigation has been carried out and the work that has been produced."

The CRE declined to comment.



Advanced emergency ambulance (above) one of the works by students at the Royal College of Art, School of Industrial Design, London. Below left: "Programmatic automation" by Tim Jones. Right: "If illusions were different" by David Well. The exhibition ends at 6pm on Sunday.



NUT steps up classroom drive

Growing evidence of increased racist activity in schools has prompted the National Union of Teachers to renew its advice to members on how to combat racism.

Mr Alan Evans, head of the NUT's education department, said this week: "It is a sad reflection of today's society that we have been forced to re-issue these guidelines to our members."

"There is so much uncorroborated evidence about the extent of the problem, however, that the union's first step is to attempt to make a fair assessment."

In particular, the guidelines urge teachers to contact their headteacher immediately there is any attempt to distribute racist publications in a school and ask the headteacher to inform the local education authority.

Multicultural education downgraded, claims race expert

Multicultural education is still mainly confined to the low-status non-examination part of the school curriculum, a leading race relations expert claimed this week.

In a lecture to mark the establishment of the research unit on ethnic relations at Aston University, Professor John Rex said Britain was still far short of reaching the ideal of integration.

By this, he did not mean a "flattening process of uniformity, but 'the equality of opportunity accompanied by cultural diversity in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance'."

Teachers and education authorities were becoming increasingly interested in multi-cultural education with an

"endless round of conferences". But the overall situation was one in which we have concentrated on providing English as a second language in the most minimal way with some multi-cultural education in the low-status uncertified parts of the curriculum.

Britain now had to face the consequences of "de facto segregation" following the abandonment of bussing policies of the 60s. In one group of Birmingham schools, the proportions of children of West Indian and Asian descent was well into the 90s. Ealing was about to open a 100 per cent Asian school. "The time has surely come to ask what is happening to immigrant children both in these schools and in schools which only have only small proportions."

Teachers and education authorities were becoming increasingly interested in multi-cultural education with an

More recognize no-strike union

About a quarter of the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales have officially recognized the non-striking union, the Professional Association of Teachers, since the Government's decision to give them a seat on the Burnham committee, which negotiates teachers' pay.

However, there are signs that two new Labour county council administrations - Derbyshire and Staffordshire - are renegeing on decisions by their Tory predecessors to recognize the union, which now claims 22,500 members.

In all 24 local authorities have been given recognition - most of them Tory-controlled, although Labour leaders in Durham and South Glamorgan and the Liberal-controlled Liverpool education committee are amongst them.

In Staffordshire, the National Union of Teachers led a protest from other teachers' organizations over the way in which a PAT representative was "flooded upon" the teachers' panel of the local advisory committee, and refused to invite the organization to its meeting. Now the new Labour rulers of the county council are reconsidering.

Mr Brian Carter, regional officers of the NUT, said: "We would not presume to dictate as to who should represent the authority in discussions and so they should not say who should sit round the table from the teachers' side."

Walsall, where parents write reports

by Bob Doe

Parents in Walsall will be asked for reports on their child's school. The West Midlands borough is planning to hold special training sessions to enable parents systematically to evaluate schools and to help to take decisions about the school curriculum.

The scheme was endorsed this week by an unusual open meeting of Walsall's education committee to which all councillors, school governors and head teachers were invited.

There were no objections whatsoever to the plan, though the full implications of it were not spelt out.

It is part of a much wider attempt to institute a comprehensive curriculum and school monitoring policy agreed by the meeting.

It also reflects the Labour council's policy of "encouraging greater community participation and involvement in all the council's services."

That policy has already resulted in 34 "mini-town halls" or neighbourhood offices being set up to improve the local administration of services and act as a focus for community opinion and activity.

The borough also has a well-developed policy of community schools. It is sometimes facetiously said that of the borough's 270,000 inhabitants, 500,000 of them go through the community schools every week. Some of

course, go more than once, some come from other parts of the West Midlands for the excellent sporting facilities and courses offered and there is a certain amount of distortion in the figures.

Walsall's new curriculum policy, which was also endorsed by the open meeting's show of hands, also emphasises the need for active participation. It rejects the idea that "the curriculum must prepare pupils for change" as "too simplistic and passive".

It leaves the detailed design and content of the curriculum up to schools, but says they must offer a curriculum of equal quality to all pupils, even if the pace, approach or methods used are different.

To ensure that this policy is not overlooked, the council, now with the backing of this open committee meeting, is asking schools to embark on a continuous cycle of self-criticism and self-questioning about their aims, objectives, curriculum and organisation and about the attainments of their pupils.

Heads are expected to report to governors every year on the results of this exercise.

Every four years a report is to go to a special committee set up by the local authority to monitor progress.

The plan to involve parents was hardly discussed at all by the meeting,

though it was agreed *nem con* along with the rest of the package.

Education committee chairman, Mr Eric Allison, told the meeting: "If parents are left out of the education service, we might as well pack it in." He told *The TES* afterwards: "What I hope to see is a situation where committees are set up in the community to discuss with heads what is taking place in schools."

Training courses would be needed to enable parents to carry out this external monitoring effectively.

Walsall hopes community schools can be much more than places where parents come to play squash or learn woodwork in the evenings.

The novel open education committee meeting raised doubts whether the education service was entirely ready to explain itself plainly and succinctly however. One parent governor complained that much of the discussion was over his head and wanted to know what school were doing to prepare children for the future?

The reply from Walsall's chief inspector, Mr Derek Bown, was totally mystifying. "What prepares each child best for the world outside school is an education of quality," said Mr Bown. "The best education for employment or unemployment is the best education."

Women fare badly at work and school

A sad picture of under-achievement by women in education and employment is painted in the latest report from the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Among teachers, as in any profession or trade, women are still concentrated in the lower ranks. Although they account for more than three-quarters of primary teachers, for instance, less than half of primary heads are women. And women hold more than 90 per cent of the scale one posts.

In secondary schools, where 40 per cent of the teachers are women, they have only one in six of the headships.

Although a slightly higher proportion of girls than boys - 30 per cent compared with 20 per cent - go on to some form of further or higher education when they leave school, they tend to be concentrated in lower level courses.

A greater proportion of boys than girls join degree courses - 8.8 per cent compared with 5.7 per cent - although the gap has been narrowing in recent years. More boys than girls enrol for higher level vocational courses - while girls far outnumber boys on secretarial, nursing and catering courses.

Both at school and in further and higher education, choice of courses reflects sex stereotypes, with girls taking mostly arts subjects at O level.

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ACFHE conference, Scarborough. David Lister reports College heads told: be seen and heard

Further education principals and heads of departments should walk around their colleges more to keep in contact with other lecturers, Mr John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society said last week.

He told the summer meeting of the Association of Colleges of Further and Higher Education in Scarborough that effective industrial relations in colleges were likely to affect students more than anything they were taught on the subject by their lecturers.

Principals and department heads should brief the lecturers regularly on

what is happening and why, he said. There was "a vital need for the principal and heads of departments to involve their staff through communication, consultation, target setting, delegation and by walking the place of work to keep in individual contact with people."

"The key people in this leadership function" he said, "are not only the principal of the college, but especially the departmental heads. Such people in charge of others need to be reminded frequently of the actions they need to take to obtain the fullest cooperation of those who work in colleges."

Primary schools praised for emphasizing life skills

Children learn far more about management at primary schools than they do at secondaries, Mr Ron Johnson, professor of adult education at Surrey University and head of a management development consultancy, told the conference.

"It seems to me" he said, "that the brightest jewels in our education system are the primary schools."

"They are understaffed and under resourced, but most primary school teachers have a real go at helping young people to learn the basic skills of modern living. Reading, writing, tying shoelaces, managing time, painting pictures, sorting things out, making things tidy."

This is part of the real stuff of education. I would contend that the rest of the education service has a lot to learn from the primary sphere.

"Here children are treated like whole people - young, inexperienced and inept maybe. They need to be

disciplined and perhaps drilled, but the value of this is that it can help children to learn self discipline or self management if you like.

"At the same time children engage in collaborative efforts in the classroom, making collages, collecting items for the nature table, or bringing objects that share a common feature. They begin to learn the value of working with others and helping each other with classwork, not just on the playing field or in the school concert."

"But so often it all seems to go wrong at the secondary school," he said. "Many feel like stuffed turkeys, like receptacles for academic subjects to produce good paper. Those who were not successful felt rejected by the whole education experience."

"Far from having learned how to manage, they have been told how to be managed by teachers. When this teacher management is removed, a vacuum is created."

Call for skilled catering managers

Colleges should appoint highly skilled administrators as catering managers and pay them a "reasonably high salary," Miss Freda Cowell, former senior catering adviser with the Department of Education, told the conference.

She said that at present the power for controlling catering was often handed over to a management committee, and customers - they were hardly impartial. Delays by management committees in authorizing necessary increases in prices are almost inevitable.

Big reduction in juvenile crime, more in custody

Juvenile crime has "reduced significantly" in the past two or three years, says Mr Robert Bessell the director of social services for Warwickshire.

He told a conference of social workers, police and probation officers in Malvern last week that, contrary to received wisdom, Government statistics showed a steady decrease in juvenile crime since 1977.

The conference also heard that more children are locked up than in 1908, and, in spite of successive governments' commitments to reduce the number of children in custody, more than 100 per cent more juveniles are behind bars than 10 years ago. Mr Bessell, coincided closely with the period of serious instability in social service departments after the Seeborn reorganization and expansion in the early seventies, then the local government reorganization in 1974. "It is only since 1977 that social service depart-

ments have been able to get to grips with the major tasks for which they are responsible. They had, before, to get through tomorrow without a scandal," he said.

Good social work practice including Intermediate Treatment - a way of dealing with young offenders in the community - and the Children and Young Persons Act of 1969 had helped to reduce juvenile crime, he claimed. Mr Bessell is firmly in favour of Intermediate Treatment and has persuaded his authority to spend £3,000 per 100 children a year compared with the national average of £250 per 1000.

However, Mr Bessell saves money by avoiding sending children to Community Homes with Education, formerly known as approved schools. When he took over as director, he found social workers recommended 40 or 50 youngsters a year to CHs which then cost £5000 a year for each child. They now cost £14,000 a year.

Plea for in-service training

Bigger classes, or teaching children less, may be the only ways to provide the in-service training teachers need, Mr Barry Taylor, chief education officer of Somerset, told the latest of the Department of Education regional meetings in Exeter.

Mr Taylor thought education should follow the example of industry where training budgets were being increased in spite of reduced staffing.

"We need resources in the education business for the kind of self-development and in-service training any self-respecting employer in the private sector would regard as essential," Mr Taylor said.

Mr Richard Clark, Gloucester's chief education officer, challenged industry to follow through in its selection procedures the kind of things it said it wanted instead of falling back on examination results.

Schools were afraid that they would "short change" pupils if they changed the curriculum to what industry said it wanted and left them without the qualifications that industry actually went for.

"Schools want the reassurance that having made changes they will be respected and given recognition in the life-chances offered to children," he said.

"Industrialists at the Exeter meeting were generally well satisfied with the quality of the recruits they were getting, possibly because with so much unemployment in the South West, they can afford to pick and choose."

Mr Jack Evans, representing the National Union of Teachers, said only 5 per cent of those leaving his school had got jobs. It was no longer possible to tell pupils to work hard for examinations in order to get a good job, he said.



Mr Garnett - brief the lecturers regularly.

Response to YOP 'patchy'

The importance of the Youth Opportunities Programme has been missed by further education colleges, Ms Clare Short, director of the pressure group Youthaid, told the conference.

She said the FE sector's response to YOP had been, with honourable exceptions, very patchy.

"Unfortunately, in most colleges the work is seen as low level and temporary and is given low priority," she said. "The challenge of designing relevant training and education for the bottom 40 per cent" is being neglected, and the resources which might have been available for a great educational advance are in danger of being diverted into military and community service programmes in order to keep the young unemployed off the streets."

Boom service

Association chairman Mr Derek Lye said students going into catering were enjoying the highest success rate a finding jobs. "The service industry will, in the future, be the easiest in which to find work," he said.

Children's own quango to be axed

The Children's Committee, a quango set up three years ago to advise on child health and personal social services, is to be axed by the Government in October.

The committee resulted from the Court report on child health. It was set up for an experimental three year period with an annual grant of £50,000. The Department of Health and Social Security has invited the National Children's Bureau to take over some of the committee's work and will be given some of its funds. The NCB is considering the proposal.

It is thought that ministers were impressed with the committee's work and felt its achievements had found little favour with the professional and medical doctors.

The committee was due to meet yesterday to discuss whether to accept the minister's invitation to serve until October as its three years' term ends at the beginning of next month.

The Young Committee which includes consultants, educationists and social workers, is said to be puzzled at reports of ministerial criticism. Reports of a Government to its reports are not favourable.

Vietnamese cook up a special farewell meal for teachers Refugees say thanks

by Jack Ellis

Teachers who had been instructing Vietnamese boat people in English for the past two years were entertained by their pupils to a slap-up Chinese meal last week at Campton House, Hounslow, where the pupils have been living.

It was their "thank you" gesture to all the teachers, part-time tutors and more than 100 others with whom at the start they could not even exchange a single word.

So words a day is considered to be the fastest rate at which people can learn the vocabulary of a new language - even the 800 words of basic English could take a long time.

Chi Lam, 29, a lorry driver, spoke only Vietnamese and Cantonese, when he arrived in England last November, with his wife, Thi Lam, 26, and two young sons. But he was a quick learner.

He still cannot speak much English, but he can read and write sufficiently well to describe the voyage from Vietnam with his family and 300 others in a boat only 55 ft long.

"We paid in money and gold," he wrote. "We ate rice and bread, and drank five cups of water every day. We were in the boat for 60 days. When we saw Hong Kong we were happy because we were safe."

Mr Marion Lazenby, in charge of teaching ethnic minorities, can call up the services of 180 unpaid tutors - all of them with basic training - to give individual instruction or to act as class helpers.

But the main job of teaching the adult Vietnamese fell on three full-time teachers: Michael McGrath, Richard Giles and Valerie Southern, who agree that they profited from the experience. Mr McGrath, whose degree is in Spanish and who had previously taught English in Spain, says that any language teacher would have benefited from having taught English in such circumstances.

The emphasis has been on teaching the boat people to cope with everyday situations: reading the cooking instructions on food packets; knowing the names of articles of clothing; and all the problems of day-to-day living. Functional English was their need.

Ms Southern has helped with other colleges to produce a film, showing typical British domestic architecture and all the details of running a household. It should be useful to many education authorities with similar problems. It has been shown to the Vietnamese, with one student, Tran Cong - who has been at the centre more than twice the usual stay of six months - translating the soundtrack for his less proficient compatriots.

Some of the youngest children, quick to learn, are in ordinary English classes. There is also a teenage project for the more able students, some of whom have already taken O levels.



Young Vietnamese entertain their guests with drums, guitars and cymbals.



Chi Lam, who described the 60-day voyage across the South China Sea.

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Government curriculum changes will take time, says HMI Primary five-year plan?

by Bob Doe

It will take schools at least five years to bring about the broader curriculum the Government is demanding, Mr Norman Thomas, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Primary Schools told primary teachers in Birmingham this week.

Talking about the Government's recent document which called for greater attention to basic subjects for all pupils, Mr Thomas said: "It says nothing new but what is in it is not likely to be achieved in the next five years. It is going to be some time before all this is achieved."

He thought it would certainly take

five years to introduce practical science into every primary school.

The paper clearly recognised that resources were needed. On the five-year programme, he said: "To put expectations on schools beyond that would have been irresponsible and would suggest criticisms of schools that would have been quite unjustified."

Mr Thomas made no mention of the Inquiry the Government plans to make in two years' time, asking local authorities what action they have taken on its curriculum proposals, and went out of his way to down the curriculum document. It was not an inspectorate

document and an administrator should have been at the meeting, organized by the Primary Schools Research and Development Group, based at Birmingham University, to explain the Department of Education and Science's document, he said.

At the same meeting Mr John Mann, secretary of the Schools Council, told primary teachers they should keep in closer touch with their pupils after they have left for the secondary school. They should try to find out what pupils had taken from their experience in primary schools and to check on the effectiveness of primary school recording and assessment systems.

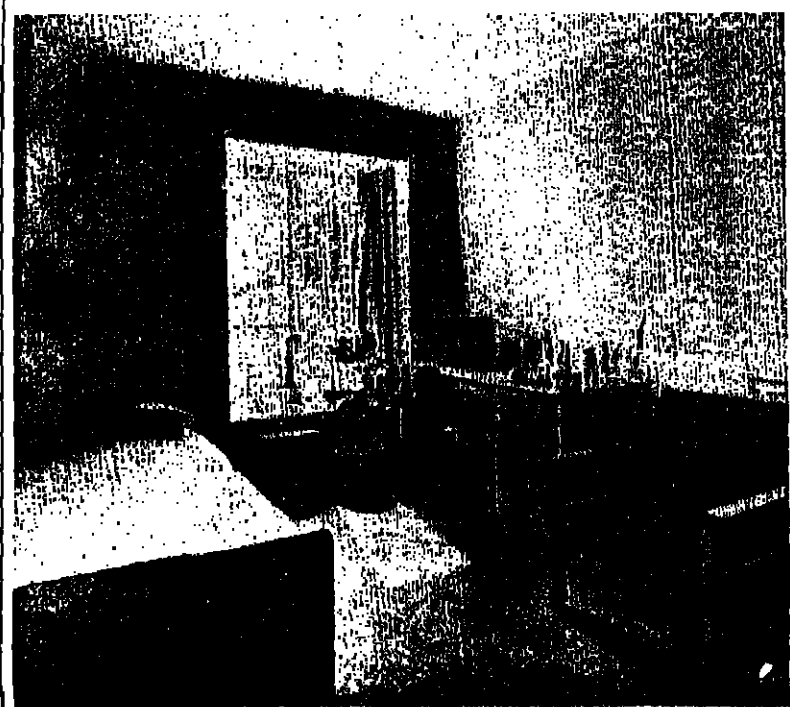
Civil Service pathway to success

Former pupils of independent and direct grant schools accounted for half of last year's successful external candidates in the civil service competition for administration trainees - the first rung of the ladder to top Whitehall posts. Yet only 7 per cent of all pupils attend those types of school.

The latest report from the Civil Service Commission also shows the familiar dominance of Oxbridge graduates, who made up three-fifths of the successful candidates. One in five applicants from Oxford or Cambridge got through all stages, compared with one in 33 applicants from other universities or polytechnics.

One striking difference since last year is the success rate for women. Women accounted for nearly half of the applicants but only 19 per cent were successful, compared with 27 per cent in 1979. The commission says it is too early to explain this "marked and disappointing reduction".

Unchanged, however, is the arts bias of the successful candidates. Ninety out of 146 had arts degrees while only 18 had degrees in science and technology. One-fifth of those who succeeded had first class degrees.



This will be home from today for a single, young person from Sheffield. It is one of 328 units of accommodation at Oxpring Bank, the second development in the city's ambitious project to house young singles. The idea is to house an equal balance of workers and students. All sections of single young people are catered for: social services referrals; young people leaving care; the unemployed; apprentices; nurses; and management trainees. Age range is from 18 to 30.

Oxpring Bank, and the pilot scheme at Newfield Green, are administered by the Northern Counties Housing Association.

The Birthday honours list: awards in education

Companions of Honour
Baron Boyle of Harewood, Edward Charles Gurney, for public service.
Knight Bachelor
Batchelor, Ivor Ralph Campbell, professor of psychiatry, Dundee University; Midland, John Howard, professor of radiology, Bristol University; Smith, QC, Professor Thomas Brown, for service to Scottish law.

Order of the Bath
J. L. H. Kitchen, chief architect, Department of Education and Science; J. P. McGarrity, Senior Chief Inspector of Schools, Scottish Education Department.

Order of the British Empire
H. H. Blandford, for charitable service particularly to postgraduate medical education; W. Brass, professor of medical demography, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; London University; Professor P. C. Redwood, Director, School of Management and Pro Vice-Chancellor, Cranfield Institute of Technology; Mrs M. M. Gowing, professor of the history of science, University of Oxford; Mrs E. M. Gray, member Scottish Council for Community Education; P. G. Harcourt, chief officer, Technological Education Council; Mrs D. M. Innes, headmistress, Kington School, Newcastle upon Tyne; Professor P. E. Leask, Director, Courtauld Institute of Art; Professor P. J. Miller, service to mentally handicapped; T. D. Palmer, professor of mechanical engineering, Heriot-Watt University; W. H. Petty, county education officer, Kent; A. N. Barton-Smith, Barlow professor of geriatric medicine, University College Hospital Medical School; Professor B. E. Twining, consultant neurologist, general hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

MBE
Miss M. M. Bradley (Miss Felicia), lately headmistress, Our Lady & St Francis Secondary School, Glasgow; H. A. Colgate, headmaster, Buckhurst Hill County High School, Essex; P. D. Aron, professor of pharmacy, Queen's University, Belfast; N. U. Doorden, assistant director, Newcastle



Lord Boyle CH
He upon Tyne Polytechnic; Miss M. B. Gauld, head department of history, Aberdeen College of Education; C. B. Grant, lately principal youth and community officer, Norfolk County Council; S. J. Heald, director of music education, N. W. Health District, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster AHA; Miss V. M. Kerr, principal Girls' Model School, Belfast; Professor G. M. Lilley, formerly member Noise Advisory Council; J. S. Milson, staff inspector, Birmingham; Miss H. M. Neeson, lately Senior Inspector, Department of Education for Northern Ireland; J. H. Pearson, lately head, Woodham Comprehensive School, Newton Aycliffe; K. S. Pegg, head, Centre for Deaf, City Literary Institute, London; J. Rowland, head, Corpus Christi High School, Leeds; W. Stevens, lately senior careers officer, Salford LEA.

MBE
H. T. Ames, lately county drama adviser, Shropshire; B. E. Brier, education officer, Somerset LEA; B. G. R. Chase, education officer, Rochester Borough; A. Crabtree, principal technician, Trent Polytechnic; D. Curry, assistant education officer, Sheffield; Miss B. J. Darwin, director of nurses, Kingston and Richmond AHA; A. A. M. Gattler, lately teacher, St. Albans Preparatory School; Miss M. C.

Hunter, nursery assistant, Quarry Brns Primary School, Glasgow; C. J. Jones, head of music department, Abraham Darby Comprehensive, Telford; Miss B. E. N. Jones, head, Mount Street County Primary Infants School, Brecon; R. B. London, head, Gospel Oak Primary School, London; Miss M. Mawson, residential child care officer, Sedgwick House Special School, Kendal; H. E. Naylor, administrative head of teaching staff branch ILEA; Mrs B. Scholes, head, Glodwick Infants School, Oldham; R. W. Taylor, head, Midfield Primary School, St. Paul's Cray; Mrs D. Vasey, head, Cedars County Infants School, Blackburn; Mrs A. Wel, visiting teacher of physical education, Skye; P. K. Willmott, service to horticultural education.

British Empire Medal
A. C. Clark, curator of grounds, Dundee University; Mrs L. Craig, school crossing patrol, Greater Manchester County Council; Miss H. M. Eversett, lately matron, Reed's School, Cobham; Mrs E. G. Haste, service to mentally handicapped children, Leiston and Seaburnham; H. H. Haste, groundsman, Chelmsford High School; Mrs B. L. E. Howarth, school caretaker, Lillingdon School; J. Little, cleaner, Craighbank School for Mentally Handicapped, Saltcoats; Mrs M. J. Mills, school crossing patrol, Basingstoke; H. A. Robinson, senior caretaker, Gosforth High School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mrs A. L. Wild, school crossing patrol, Metropolitan Police.

New Zealand list
Stewart, Dr Alan, Vice-Chancellor of Massey University.
MBE
Professor E. M. Munn, service to medicine; H. J. Whitton, lately principal, Palmerton Teaching College.
MBE
G. E. Barber, service to education and community; C. H. Benson, service to the handicapped and education; Mrs H. A. Jackson, service to Maori people, and

Parents win right to know of child's handicap

by Biddy Passmore

Parents will have the right to be told when doctors decide their child needs special education because of a handicap, according to a new clause to the Education Bill accepted by the Government last week.

However, ministers did not support another all-party proposal which would have required the local health authority to inform parents of handicapped children six weeks after the birth where they could find help from voluntary bodies. That is to be looked at again before the Bill goes to the House of Lords.

Moving the first clause, Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Labour, Eccles), said it aimed to deal with the "arrogant minority" in the medical profession who did not already inform parents of the existence of a handicap.

"If a child under five is born with a handicap but receives no attention until he goes to school, he will experience a double handicap", he said. "In many cases of sensory difficulties it is possible to reverse the trend and prepare the child for when he starts school so that he will not suffer from a double disadvantage."

Other changes made to the Bill at report stage last Wednesday included an amendment requiring local authorities to consult parents before saying their child would have to be educated at home or in hospital rather than at school. And the amount of time parents will have to appeal against a council's decision to assess the special educational needs of their child has been increased from 15 to 29 days.

The Government has not accepted an all-party proposal to include a

national advisory committee on special educational needs in the Bill. Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Secretary, said he already had powers under the 1944 Act to set up a committee but did not present see the need for it. However, he had not closed his mind to this and would welcome a conference of voluntary bodies concerned.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Conservative, Tiverton), said he supported the establishment of a committee because he had been "considerably depressed" during the passage of the Bill by the narrowness of experience within the DES of some aspects covered by the Bill.

Ministers also rejected an all-party amendment giving parents the right of access to information on which a statement of special educational needs was based.

Moving the amendment Mr John Hannam (Conservative, Exeter) said essential information was being unnecessarily withheld. The facts would not need to be presented in a "statutory report".

However, Mr Carlisle said a formula had yet to be found that reconciled the rights of parents to know as much as possible about their child and the need to ensure that those who wrote professional reports were not inhibited from being frank and honest. He would have another look at the matter before the Bill went to the Lords. One possible approach would be to give parents the right to a face-to-face interview with the person who had written the report.

The Bill passed through its report stage and was given a third reading.

New CND drive

A new initiative is being launched by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament to help teachers promote awareness among pupils about the dangers of increased spending on nuclear weapons.

It will consist of issuing a bi-monthly Teachers for Peace newsletter which will feature teaching packs and films available about peace.

Call to get rid of bad teachers

by Richard Garner

Teacher's unions should not defend members who are incompetent, Miss Pennie Yaffe, general secretary of the Association of Career Teachers said at her association's annual conference last weekend in Loughborough.

Miss Yaffe, said that Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Secretary, was wrong to assume that premature retirements would improve the teaching profession by trimming it.

"There is only one thing that will improve the quality of the teaching profession - and that is to get rid of incompetent teachers," she added. "And that will only happen when the teachers' unions stop defending incompetent teachers."

"So if Mark Carlisle wants to improve the quality of our profession, he had better try to get this point over to the other teacher unions."

Miss Yaffe urged Mr Mark Carlisle and former chairman of the education committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, a guest speaker at the weekend conference, to carry the message back to Mr Carlisle.

In his address, Mr Thornton warned that teachers had taken a battering from public opinion in recent years and that the stock of the profession had never been so low as it was today. "Teachers do enjoy a unique position in society because they have a responsibility - that of training future generations and unless teachers enjoy the sort of respect in the present and in the future that they used to enjoy, then I think education is being served as well," he added.

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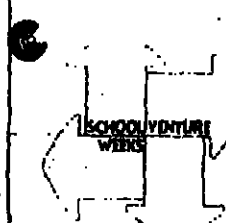


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School to work 'Personal profiles' of youngsters win union backing

by David Lister

The college lecturers' union, NATFHE, is backing the idea of personal profiles for youngsters on the Youth Opportunities Programme. The City and Guilds Institute is trying to develop such a system for the Manpower Services Commission and hopes that it may eventually be extended to cover young people in full time education or training.

Mr Mick Farley, assistant secretary of NATFHE told an audience in Leicester that he favoured an accreditation of schemes which should not mean a pass or fail but "rather that each young person should be given a profile of assessment and experience that can be shown to employers and education and training providers."

He also stressed the urgent need for

FE college staff development now that lecturers were running programmes of vocational preparation for groups and along lines that were in many ways new to them.

And he urged that lecturers doing TQPS work should be given higher salaries. "Regrettably," he said, "high status still appears to be granted to work with those of so called high

academic attainment, but hardly ever for work with those whose needs are different."

Mr Farley also suggested that if YOP and Unified Vocational Preparation programmes were to be successful, some effective inter-departmental structure was essential. He advocated an inter-departmental unit headed by a vice-principal.

Technology won't kill off jobs, says report

New technology does not necessarily destroy jobs, says a report published yesterday by Youthaid, the youth employment research and pressure group. The report is based on a survey which shows marked contrasts in the effect of labour saving investment in three major industries.

Technological progress has been responsible for a big net fall in jobs in only one of the three, the iron casting industry. In machine tools there has been a much smaller decline partly because of growth in turnover has partly offset labour saving; and in the electronic components industry sales growth has produced a big net increase in employment.

The machine tool industry is the only one of the three in which firms investing in labour saving machinery are more likely to reduce their workforce than other firms.

The researchers say this suggests that technological sophistication does not of itself decide the matter: employment falls if sales remain more or less the same level, but if the increase in productivity leads to lower prices and more sales, employment increases. The Youthaid research appears to be demonstrating that what economists say should happen sometimes does.

Evidence from all three industries confirms the predictions of most manpower experts that technological change is eliminating unskilled manual jobs and some office work, but increasing the demand for technologists, scientists, technicians, draftsmen, and survey questions another widely held belief - that industry is becoming deskilled, and will replace skilled craftsmen by semi-skilled operators.

Youthaid report says that new technology is, indeed, cutting the demand for traditional craft skills, but that there is little sign that craftsmen are being replaced by semi-skilled workers. Either the jobs are eliminated altogether by automation or, the researchers found, are being given to the craftsmen.

This is because in electronics particularly, many employers prefer to entrust sophisticated and expensive machinery to skilled workers whom they regard as more reliable and who cost little more than the semi-skilled.

A high proportion of employers in machine tools and electronics consider that plant installed during the past five years requires a higher level of intelligence to operate, and that vocational training is important.

The researchers suggest that in some cases the skilled manual workers programming and operating computer-controlled machines are carrying out a role similar to that of technicians - "super machine operators" or machine managers.



Picture by Brian Harris

Take two at worktime

Job sharing begins on Monday for these two Coventry teenagers - Laraine Dudley (left), 16, and Lesley McAdam, 18.

They are the first "couple" to benefit from a new scheme by GEC, the electrical manufacturers, which aims to reduce unemployment among the young yet keep within existing costs.

GEC hopes to offer both girls full time employment as clerk-typists in 18 months' time. In the meantime they will work two and a half days each.

Pupils 'too poor in English' to opt for shorthand

Many pupils who want to learn shorthand are too poor at English, says the Royal Society of Arts study group, which suggests that this may be part of the reason for a decline in the numbers taking it.

Its report recommends that teaching institutions should review the place of shorthand in business courses so as to avoid undue pressure on the curriculum. And it suggests that where there is still a demand for the subject to be taught, teachers should consider using systems which are easy to learn.

The study group was persuaded by the RSA's senior officers to tone down a passage in their draft report which

stated baldly that "shorthand has needed a greater share of the timetable than the subject should warrant" and predicted that the demand for it would continue to decline.

The published version says that "the timetable allocation for shorthand training has tended to be rather more than was warranted in relation to other essential aspects of the office teaching curriculum". It reports that local authorities, schools and colleges have recognized that many potential students of shorthand have insufficient grounding in English language to enable them to develop it to a useful level, and that in any case, many employers regard shorthand as an indication of an applicant's ability rather than as a skill that is needed for the job.

School to Work is edited by Mark Jackson

Report calls for revised teaching of office skills to suit keyboard future

The implications for schools and colleges of the new office technology are spelled out in a report from the Royal Society of Arts published today. It calls on them to start training teachers for changes in the whole concept of business studies and their place in the secondary curriculum.

Out from now on, says the society, is the narrow secretarial training based primarily on shorthand and typing. Instead, there will have to be the same broad core training for all office workers, emphasizing good English and other communication skills. And all students, including those training to become managers, should be taught to type, so that they can use keyboards to "talk" to computers at work or in the homes of the future.

The report has been produced by a study group of the society's examining board, which tests 400,000 students a year in business and commercial subjects.

It tells schools and colleges not to bother too much about introducing new specialized technology subjects, but to concentrate on the time-honoured reorganizing existing curriculum and course structures.

Within business and office studies, the traditional division needs to be reviewed so that all students can be given a broad spectrum of skills and knowledge, on to which specialist options such as accounting, audio-typing, law, or secretarial duties can be added; but other pupils will also need to be taught how to use information systems which will become part of most people's working or domestic lives before long.

In particular, courses for administrative and supervisory staff, including management studies at polytechnics and universities as well as colleges, will need to

be restructured to provide an understanding of integrated systems and their implications, says the study group. And it suggests that colleges should explore ways in which they can help employers to retrain their existing office and management staff, including sending out lecturers to run courses on company premises.

The study group says that most of the software prepared for use in business is not suitable for teaching purposes, but warns teachers against wasting time and money trying to develop their own packages: the job, it says, should be left to computer manufacturers or given to specialist consultants, who could be commissioned to produce material for use throughout the education service.

Hardware should never be bought without considering the needs of all departments, and the choice should take into account the cost of software and maintenance. The report says that not even the best equipped colleges will be able to offer their students access to all the kinds of equipment now in common use. It suggests, however, that to train for general purposes systems which can be used to teach the principles rather than trying to provide training in operating specific pieces of equipment. But there must be opportunities for all business students to get practice in using the equipment, it says, and warns that the time they need to spend on this "hands on" training is often underestimated. Many students need one or two hours a week, and some as much as five hours.

The report calls on education authorities and the Government to consider urgently the staff development implications: between 20,000 and 30,000 teachers of office, business, and management studies will need in-service training.

Jobs blight among sandwich students will be investigated

An urgent review of sandwich course provision was launched by the Government this week.

This follows claims that employers have grown increasingly reluctant to give jobs to students on degree sandwich courses.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, junior education minister said this week in the House of Commons: "I recognize the problems now being faced by institutions and students in finding suitable sandwich course placements."

The main purpose of the review will be to discover the extent of the placement problem and its impact on various subject areas; consider measures to meet the crisis and to consider alternatives to the traditional sandwich course.

Written contributions to the review should be sent by the end of July to: David Wilkinson, FHE Branch 1, Department of Education, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1.

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Conservative education conference

Government urged to rethink 'nationalization' of higher education

A "mini-Pentagon" of officials would be needed to run the Government's proposed national body for public sector higher education, a leading Conservative has warned.

Mr Maurice Venn, a Hounslow councillor and chairman of the Standing Conference of Regional Advisory Councils, said he did not believe the proposal that had been leaked earlier this year would lead to administrative streamlining, as the DES claimed. But he accepted that a national directorate to the planning of polytechnics and colleges was long overdue. "The whole sector has been a roller coaster for more than a decade and government after government has failed to act," he said.

Mr Venn was speaking at the Conservative education conference in support of a motion calling on the Government to drop its plans for "nationalization" and to support alternative proposals put forward by the Council of Local Education Authorities. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Other speakers at the conference, in London on Saturday, condemned the Government's lack of concern for advanced courses which would fall outside the scope of the proposed new body.

"Is the cost to fall on local authorities?" asked Mr Chris Mintz, a Manchester lecturer and vice-president of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. If so, that would lead in many cases to the "rapid and chaotic closure" of courses and colleges, he said. In the North West region, NATFHE had estimated six colleges would close and 6,000 staff would be affected.

Mr Angela Rumbold, immediate past chairman of the Council of Local Education Authorities, said that local authorities accepted the need for planning and financial control of the public sector, i.e.s should have the major input because the colleges belonged to them and because they were already experienced in running them.

The Government thought a body like the University Grants Committee



Mrs Rumbold: colleges belong to i.e.s

might be preferable she said. However, judging by the way the UGC was coping with cuts in the universities, she did not agree. "We can plan for a reduction in the numbers going into public sector higher education - we've already done it in schools," she added.

Instead of a body of the "great and the good" chosen according to the convictions of an individual Secretary of State, it should consist of people accountable to the electorate," she said.

How governors can curb those impulse buys

Headteachers are buying "impulse goodies" with school capitation money, the conference was told. They were being talked into it by pushy salesmen.

Mrs Theodora Sibley, an Essex headteacher, said unnecessary things were also bought by "empire-building staff". "I can tell you where the goodies are always stacked," she added, "and it's not in the classroom."

Mrs Sibley, who was speaking during a debate on the role of school governors, said headteachers had to manage a business with an annual turnover of many thousands of pounds with no training. They therefore needed guidance from governors, she stressed, who had the responsibility for the oversight of spending on capitation.

Her comment was backed by Mr Michael Knowles, leader of Kingston Council, and Mrs Angela Rumbold, the council's finance committee chairman and immediate past chairman of the Council of Local Education Authorities. They had found electric pencil sharpeners in schools, they said - and that wasn't the oddest case.

Mr Knowles reminded the conference that governors were responsible in law for the curriculum. "We see it's

on the agenda for each governors' meeting in Kingston," he added, "otherwise they just discuss toilets and draughty doors."

A deputy headmistress from Gateshead said the Left wing was insisting on taking all places on governing bodies. But a speaker from Inner London said local Conservative associations had a lot to answer for when they simply put bodies in places on governing bodies. People with knowledge who could support the staff were needed, she said.

Summing up the discussion, Mrs Rumbold said most governors did not know what their rights were. Before starting the job, they should spend a day in their school so they had more idea of what they were governing.

Mrs Rumbold said it was right, as one speaker had stressed, that governors should be involved in appointing the school head. They needed some kind of training for the task.

She also expressed concern about the "haphazard" way Conservative governors were chosen. And she added that parent governors should be genuinely interested in the school, not just activists in the local community.

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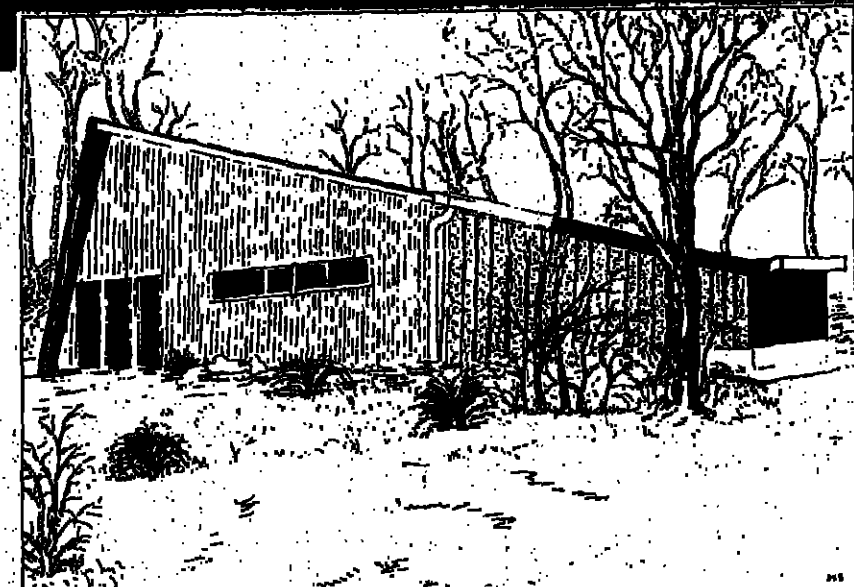
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Italy/Marco Tosatti

Crisis move saves holiday plans

ROME: In a last minute and unusual move, the Italian Government has averted a major teachers' strike which would have prevented the school year finishing on time and stopped 350,000 families from leaving for their summer holidays in August.

Teachers were threatening to refuse to write pupil reports, and to boycott the supervision of exams, because of the lack of implementation of a pay agreement signed last January.

In all, the strike would have affected 10m pupils. Thirty five thousand pupils would have been forced to take their exams in August, instead of in the second half of June.

The agreement signed at the beginning of the year granted teachers a salary increase of about 10 per cent. Parliament, since then, was due to have approved a law giving this increase. Another Bill, guaranteeing jobs to 110,000 non-tenured teachers, was also due to become law.

But legislation was delayed, and the recent P2 masochist crisis blocked it completely. Trade unions feared that the legislation would be delayed until next winter, further delaying the already long-running pay negotiations.

As a result two trade unions, the Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola (SNALS) and the Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL) took strike action. The two other main unions deferred making their minds up until the Government took a decision.

The Government, although it had already resigned because of the P2 crisis, was forced to issue a special decree enabling the Treasury to pay the salary agreement — a move exceptional enough to cause comment among Treasury officials.

Botswana link

The recently formed United Kingdom-Botswana Society is willing to provide schools with speakers who will talk about Botswana, show slides, and offer background material.

The society intends to foster links between the two countries, to help Botswana students studying here, and to encourage visits to Botswana by students studying here, and to encourage visits to Botswana. More details from the secretary, Mr Lowry Creed, Teyov House, Langford, Lechlade GL7 3LN.

Australia/Bill Purves

Jobless gain most from bigger budget

SYDNEY: The Australian Government has outlined its financial proposals for education in 1982 — and despite fears of a cut the Government has actually proposed an increase in real terms on the 1981 budget.

The guidelines, issued by the Federal Education Minister, Mr Wal Fife, will be included in the federal budget, normally introduced in parliament in mid-August.

There may be some minor adjustments between now and then but Mr Fife has indicated that federal spending on schools in 1982 will be slightly more than \$A1,000m (£590m), and \$A1,868m on tertiary education — a total of \$A2,871m.

This is an increase of 1½ per cent, in real terms on the 1981 budget figure. With an inflation rate of about 10 per cent, there had been fears that there might be a cut in real terms because of the Government's restraint and its policy of making the states assume a greater burden of public spending.

But although the overall figure for education in 1982 is to increase, there

are some significant variations in some important areas.

One large increase is a \$A50m rise in the budget for the school-to-work transition programme. This will now get \$A75m — one indication of the Government's concern that schools should do more to help train a future work-force.

The programme is designed to help school leavers, principally those who can't qualify for tertiary training or apprenticeships, to find jobs.

The Government's enthusiasm for the programme is not shared by the Australian Teachers Federation. The Federation's general secretary, Mr Ray Costello, said the extra funds had been taken from basic education for a project which did not have the support of the people who knew most about it.

The scheme, he claimed, was designed to disguise unemployment figures. It was not supported by the state governments or teacher organizations, and would not be supported by national parent bodies in its present form.

Teachers are also displeased with Government's allocation for state schools. (Under the Australian federal system the states are responsible for primary and secondary education but rely on substantial injections of federal funds.)

Mr Fife's latest proposals mean that the federal grant for government teachers' wages and salaries will remain at the same level as in 1981 — but the figure for non-government private schools will rise by some \$A43m.

The Federal Government's capital grants and other allocations for state schools classified as disadvantaged will also fall by \$A7m next year — another move which fuels the state school supporters' claim that the Government is using public money to finance private schools will rise by some \$A43m.

The Government is also to make changes to the administration of education.

The Schools Commission, a federal body, will no longer have the control of

federal educational programmes and their financing. This will pass to the Australian Council of Educational Ministers and Mr Fife. The Schools Commission will now help the federal government to define the state's programmes and set guidelines, rather than prescriptive.

It is notable that the Commission's recent recommendations on the funding were ignored in two important points in Mr Fife's announcement.

The Commission had recommended the development of a new body to fund private schools and assist their needs; and also that the state school recurrent funding be some \$A30m more than that for private schools. In fact the private and state sectors will get equal shares in the area in 1982.

In the long term the erosion of the Schools Commission's authority may be more significant than the financial aspects of Mr Fife's announcement.

Spain/James Connell

Families the key factor

BILBAO: Despite all efforts to ensure equality in the Spanish educational system over the past few years, social and economic background factors are still responsible for poor academic results.

This conclusion was reached recently by researchers from a teacher training college at Saragosa. They led a four-year investigation into the reasons for low achievement in state primary schools pupils and discovered that 94 per cent of remedial students had sub-literate or primary education parental backgrounds.

On the other hand, children of graduate parents accounted for a mere two per cent of those in remedial classes.

The overwhelming majority of the parents of low performers, 85 per cent, were unskilled workers. Only three per cent were in the professions.

The researchers were sceptical of remedial measures unaccompanied by real modifications in the socio-economic family structures, but did not specify how this should be done.

An education ministry report is quoted as demonstrating the disappointing results of remedial education. Teacher training programmes are criticized by the group as being ill-suited to children's needs, and the scarcity of teaching aids in schools is condemned.

Art competition on South Africa

The anti-apartheid Defence and Aid Fund is organizing a children's art competition to help make British children more aware of the lives of children in South Africa and Namibia.

The competition is for eight- to 11-year-olds, who are invited to submit a drawing, painting or collage on one of the following themes: school, home, reunion and farewell, leisure or work.

Entries (plus a 10p entry fee) must be received by July 10 at the Art Department, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1. Two £50 first prizes, plus 10 other money prizes will be awarded. Further details and background briefing notes from Defence and Aid Fund, 104/5 Newgate Street, London EC1.

International/Hilary Wilce

United World Colleges push past their sticking point

Plans for a number of new United World Colleges are now going ahead following many years when the international schooling movement seemed to have reached a sticking point, with just three schools.

A sixth form college is due to open in Italy in 1982, and an innovative agricultural college is planned to open in Venezuela in the same year.

An international school in Swaziland, in southern Africa, is now an associated school and likely to become a full United World College in the near future. Similar links are being sought with other suitable schools, such as the International School at Moshi, in northern Tanzania.

Sites for new colleges are being examined in the United States, although hopes of opening a school in southern India have become bogged down in political and practical difficulties.

United World Colleges aim to promote world peace by bringing students from all over the world to study together and to take part in community service activities. The first college was set up in Wales in 1962, and others

were later opened in Singapore and Canada.

The plans for a new school in Italy were delayed by the severe chemical plant disaster and the recent Italian earthquake, both of which diverted Italian funds from the project.

When opened, it will offer the International Baccalaureate diploma, a level between 200 and 300 16- to 19-year-olds, on the lines of existing colleges.

The Venezuela agricultural college will depart from this traditional academic approach and offer a three-year training for middle-level managers.

This project was first discussed when Prince Charles, who is president of the organization's International Council, visited Venezuela in 1978, but was delayed because of a change of government in the country.

The idea for a college offering vocational training on an international basis came originally from past United World Colleges students. The agricultural college will offer a three-year sandwich course, with the middle year entirely devoted to practical farming. Peace for next time, p.20.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 19.6.81

New mood of confidence in Community corridors

Education ministers meet in Brussels next week amid growing feelings that European policies are at last finding their feet. Rory Watson talks to Ivor Richard, the EEC's commissioner for social affairs



Mr Ivor Richard: keeping unemployment at bay for 16-year-olds.

does not have to face the spectre of unemployment until he is 18," says Mr Richard.

How this will be achieved apart from the existing pilot projects and linked work and training schemes is still unclear, but the urgency of the problem is recognized by all governments, and explains the fact that the subject is on the agenda for next Monday's meeting of EEC education ministers.

Ideas likely to be aired are the need to give special help to girls and young migrants; the promotion of innovation and creativity through the education system; and ensuring that young people in academic streams in upper secondary schools can take part in similar types of work as are offered to the young unemployed, so as to reduce polarization between the two groups.

Mr Richard has been in touch with the education authorities in several EEC countries over the last few months. On a recent visit to Edinburgh, he held lengthy discussions with officials in the Scottish Office on the education system in central Scotland to the introduction of new technology. As a result, the Commission and the Scottish Office intend to collaborate on a study to determine what role the EEC may play in this development.

Mr Richard holds out no particular expectations for Monday's ministerial meeting. Apart from a discussion on the education and training policies in the context of unemployment in the EEC, ministers will be presented with a study compiled by the education department's computer network, Eurynide, on the impact of demographic change on education systems and be asked to support a programme on information on mutual recognition of academic diplomas in the Community — an excellent example, according to Mr Richard, of where the EEC can plug the information gap.

This deliberate down-playing of the meeting represents a more pragmatic attitude to Common Market governments and heralds a new approach to Brussels.

EEC officials have deliberately chosen not to build up expectations — and in certain cases, opposition — to education meetings. Instead, the future is likely to see greater emphasis on examining the common problems shared by all 10 countries to determine where the community may make a positive contribution, while at the same time continuing the EEC's earlier initiatives in the educational field.

At the EEC's unemployment rate continues to approach the nine million mark, greater emphasis in the EEC's education policy is being placed on the 16- to 19-year-old age group.

"We are not concentrating on this exclusively, but it is fair to say it will receive a very high priority now, and we also intend to see how the Community can help train people for jobs that will be provided by the new technology that is being introduced."

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France/Barbara Cassus

France's left turn sparks private fears

PARIS: Education was virtually ignored in the run-up to M François Mitterrand's election as French President in May but emerged as a major issue in the campaign for the parliamentary elections, the first round of which was held last Sunday.

The Socialist wish to create a "secular unified public education service" evoked scarcely more than a murmur from the private education lobby before Mitterrand's victory, but immediately afterwards sparked off a heated debate fuelled by fears that private schools would be closed down and jobs lost overnight, if the voters gave the Socialists the legislative majority they need to push their programme through.

The controversy raised the spectre of the "school wars" of 30 years ago, when bitter rivalry grew up between state and private education supporters, but achieved nothing at the ballot box for the outgoing, centre-right parliamentary majority.

The Left, overwhelmingly dominated by the Socialists, captured 55 per cent of the votes last Sunday and is expected to gain considerably more seats in the National Assembly than its opponents in next Sunday's run-off.

In the five weeks between the presidential and the parliamentary elections private school supporters delivered impassioned speeches at a rapid succession of conferences and gatherings throughout the country, warning against the threat to freedom of choice.

Fourteen organizations sent a joint letter to parents declaring "Catholic schools are in danger (over 95 per cent of private establishments are Catholic). No serious negotiation is possible when the objective of integration is fixed in advance."

In an attempt to calm the mounting fears the new National Education Minister, M Alain Savary, released a first official statement on the issue three days after he took office. This repeated M Mitterrand's pledge to institute a decentralized unified education structure, but promised security of employment for teachers and emphasized the importance of a "pluralism of ideas, beliefs and ethnic origins" with this system.

The integration of private establishments and staff would be the result of "negotiation, not unilateral decision... through conviction not compulsion. Freedom in education will not be threatened," M Savary said, adding that some organizations had already agreed to negotiate.

The private education sector, which is strongest in western France, accounts for about two million pupils, 16 per cent of the total.

But in many cases the term "private" is only partially applicable. The majority of the schools are already under contract to the state, according to the 1959 Debre Law. This offered two types of arrangement in exchange for varying amounts of public funds and a varying degree of government supervision: the simple contract under which teachers and their social security contributions are paid by the state, and the contract of association under which the Government employs the teachers and pays half of the school's expenses.

In return the establishment uses the same curriculum and timetable as its state-run counterpart and is subject to government financial and teaching control.

Primary schools mainly chose the simple contract, and secondary schools the contract of association. In both cases their rights were increased by further legislation in the 1970s.

The question of government subsidies is a central issue. The private sector is allocated 13 per cent of the 1981 education budget — and without this money many of the schools could not survive.

But M Savary has said repeatedly now that there will be no sudden cut-off in funds. Pending the outcome of negotiations on integration, for which there is not set schedule, he has invited schools with simple contracts to sign contracts of association and has promised to honour government commitment for the next academic year, both for funds and guarantee of employment.

But the most controversial move is to cut the number of teacher-supervised lessons in upper secondary schools. It is this that has so far met with most criticism from teachers, pupils and parents.

United States/Clive Cookson

Year of the tax credit gets a postponement

WASHINGTON: This was supposed to be the year in which Congress finally passed an Act to give parents a tax credit for sending their children to private school.

Members have been proposing "tuition tax credit" Bills for 30 years and sometimes they have come very close to passage — in 1978 the legislation got through both the Senate and the House of Representatives but the two chambers could not agree on the scope of the Act so the whole thing failed.

After last November's election everyone assumed that in 1981 private school parents would get their tax break at last; for President Reagan had expressed strong support for tuition credits and so had the official platform of the triumphant Republican Party.

Curdiously, however, it is now losing more and more as though the defenders of public education are going to fight off those dreaded tax credits yet again.

Senators Bob Packwood and Pat Moynihan, longstanding proponents of tuition tax credits, have introduced the expected bill. It would allow parents a credit, up to \$250 next year and \$500 from 1983, for tuition fees paid to private elementary and secondary schools and all colleges and universities. (Self-supporting postsecondary students could take the money themselves.)

However, when the Senate subcommittee on taxation held hearings on the legislation last week, President Reagan's representatives poured cold water on the proposal. Education secretary Terrell Bell and Assistant Treasury Secretary John Chaboton said the administration still supported tuition tax credits — but did not want them just now. They asked Congress to delay action until Mr Reagan's main package of income tax and budget cuts has been passed.

All the signs are that conservative Republicans, who love the idea of tuition tax credits as a way to give more parents a choice between private and public education, are getting cold feet about the price of the proposal. The Treasury estimates that the Packwood-Moynihan Bill would cost the Government \$2.7b in lost revenues in its first year and nearly \$7b when it was in full operation.

"I am not confident that in the present climate of spending reductions the House will be able to muster the needed support for a new prog-

ramme of assistance to nonpublic education" Senator Moynihan, a neo-conservative Democrat, said last month.

Public education lobbyists are making politicians feel guilty about even considering a measure that would give a huge boost to private schools at a time when they are discussing cuts of 25 per cent or more in federal aid to school districts.

The budgetary impact of tuition tax credits is not the only argument that the lobbyists are using against them. Another strong argument is that they violate the constitutional separation of church and state, because most private schools are church-supported (Roman Catholic parochial schools form the main category).

Civil rights groups object to tuition credits because they would help the all-white schools — which often call themselves Christian academies — that have sprung up over the past two decades to cater for parents who do not wish to send their children to integrated public schools. In theory the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the American equivalent of Britain's Inland Revenue, might be able to ban credits for deliberately segregated schools, but the prohibition would be controversial and impossible to enforce.

On the level of higher education, the position is quite different because both public and private colleges and universities charge tuition fees (although students pay much less at state institutions). Therefore both sectors might be expected to benefit from the tax credits.

But in fact all higher education associations, from the United States Student Association to the Association of American Universities, are vehemently opposed to the proposed credits. That is because they believe Congress sees tax credits as a substitute for the Government's existing student loans and grants, which would then be cut back even more sharply than President Reagan has proposed.

The present aid programmes are "the best vehicles for distributing limited federal resources in a manner that best achieves equity and sensitivity to student's needs," said Paul Bradon, president of Reed College, who represented the American Council on Education at last week's hearing.

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Kenyans are flooding into Indian universities. As a result close ties are developing between the two countries. Irungu Ndirangu reports.

How Britain lost its student appeal

NAIROBI: The demand for university places in Kenya far outstrips their availability. At present there is just one university, the University of Nairobi, which with 7,000 students has reached its limits.

As a result many Kenyans go abroad to study, and the countries most go to are the United States, Canada, Britain, India and the Soviet Union — in that order of preference.

The United States comes top of the list because of the possibilities it can offer for poor students to work their way through college.

Canada is also popular because of its official policies of aiding foreign students who may have financial problems while in the country.

Britain is held in high esteem but most Kenyans who have studied in Britain have been private students, and the Conservative Government pushed up fees for foreign students in 1980 Kenyan students were effectively barred from the country.

Unlike the situation in the United States, students find it much harder to find casual work, and if they can find a job, it pays little.

Today most Kenyan private students go to India for further studies. Although Indian degrees and diplomas need to be treated with suspicion, it is a cheap country in which to study.

Before a student from Kenya can leave for any foreign country he must deposit a full year's college fees with the relevant authorities. This rule was



Only a very few can graduate in their own country.

Instituted after many students forced the Kenyan authorities abroad to maintain them when they ran short of cash. If a student goes to Britain he must also show that he is able to pay his rent and his travelling expenses. The total sum works out at many thousands of pounds.

In contrast, a student leaving for India needs only to find £500 for one year's fees, and living expenses, and as a result more Kenyan students are leaving for India than for any other country. Indian diplomatic sources in Nairobi put the flow as high as 5,000 students a year.

Going the other way, many teachers are now coming from India and Bangladesh to work in Kenya. Many are prepared to work under local Kenyan terms, but even if they are recruited under the special terms offered to teachers from abroad, they are still much cheaper to recruit than teachers

coming from Britain.

In fact the ties between the two countries are generally growing stronger. India has similar development problems to Kenya, but it has developed to become the tenth industrial nation in the world.

Kenya is slowly but surely moving away from the West and copying India's example. It finds India has managed to combine the production ethics of both the West and the East, and that its advisers are not bound to the ideologies of this big power.

It is the ideology of the Soviet Union that tends to make it an unattractive destination for Kenyan students. Nevertheless the USSR is always willing to help foreign students and a large number of Kenyans are now studying science and science-based courses in the country, under an official agreement between the two countries.

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Letters

Racism does not explain failure

Sir, - Your leader (March 29) attempt to defend the professional sensitivities of teachers against the Rampton questioning is admirable but unhelpful. Unless thousands of children are to be dismissed as being irredeemably stupid, then one has to focus on the relationship between the operations of the educational system and the nature of its outcomes. This means that any attempt to explain underachievement must examine, among other things, the entire field of resource allocation and use. The training of teachers, their continuing development and hence the quality of their teaching cannot escape attention.

We must not forget that school failure has been a constant for substantial sections of the British population. Blacks did not create underachievement. They and economic recession and change merely increased its visibility. Until a few years ago failure was functional. Industry needed vast armies of house-trained and unskilled

labour and for this the process of schooling was spectacularly successful. Educationists, when they thought of it, were content to hang labels on to the children of the less privileged which signified genetic, cultural, racial or class defect. They were given scientific respectability by the Psychological Testing Movement. Comprehensive education changed the structure of schooling. It did not make significant inroads into its theoretical assumptions.

It is on these grounds which I, as a black teacher and parent, must reject the notion of racism as a central explanatory factor in the underachievement of West Indian children. This is not to enter the debate on the inherent racism or structural inequalities of British society. Confining one's attention to the process of education in schools, it is to suggest that the great majority of us and our trainers simply do not know how to teach children who come to us with varying levels of

preparation for schooling and who may on the surface appear not to share our expectations and attitudes. In order to do this effectively, all teachers need to acquire skills of analysis, evaluation and remediation. They need to have a balanced diet, particularly if recommending works to teachers, should be stated.

One accepts it is invidious to try to outshoot claims of mistreatment as it is impossible to exonerate the Israelis entirely. Nevertheless, the need for a balanced diet, particularly if recommending works to teachers, should be stated. **JONATHAN GILLIS,** Balliol College, Oxford.

of Syria, deprived of somewhat more than "nationhood", might have been more appropriate, if less glamorous example.

One accepts it is invidious to try to outshoot claims of mistreatment as it is impossible to exonerate the Israelis entirely. Nevertheless, the need for a balanced diet, particularly if recommending works to teachers, should be stated.

JONATHAN GILLIS, Balliol College, Oxford.

Highest ideals

Sir, - It is very easy to mock an institution which has fallen on hard times, as Niall Allsop ably demonstrates in his article on school assemblies. (May 29). From my vantage point at the piano in a number of assembly halls I have observed many of the occurrences he describes, but I have also seen a great deal more besides. Before being carried away by a catalogue of criticism, it is as well to pause and consider the virtues of the "ritual".

Much effort is spent in ensuring that education fits a child to take his place in the community. At its lowest level, the school assembly is a demonstration of the pupil's membership of the school community, and an opportunity to share in its successes and disappointments. There is a time for the stern address to the whole school on a matter of discipline, but there is also a time to enjoy the achievement of a member of the school, academic or sporting; a round of applause for the hockey player selected for the county, and a friendly cheer for the cross-country team who spent most of Saturday morning in interminable mud to be placed 4th out of 60 teams. It is a heart-warming experience to discover that the pupil of whom you most despair is, after all, a chess wizard, or a champion life-saver, or a National Youth Orchestra trombone.

Much more importantly, the content of the assembly can lift the mind beyond the narrow community and remind the pupil of his place in the whole community of mankind, by placing before him the highest achievement of man, the highest ideals of conduct, and the greatest literature available to man - the scriptures. Beyond this again is the ultimate community: that of man with God.

It is difficult to believe that Niall Allsop's intimate meetings in the classroom would look beyond the classroom door at all. More probably, they would develop into heated discussions of why City lost last night, while a few surreptitiously complete their homework - or someone else's.

In our topsy-turvy world, it is typical that we should give up a practical experience of unity with our neighbour, our world and its Creator, in order to spend more time in the classroom wondering how to achieve it.

He welcomes Sarah Graham-Brown's book, for example, for its portrayal of a way of life destroyed by the advent of an Israeli state which "brought about the expulsion of 840,000 Arabs". Quite untrue and a falsehood now unfortunately given much historical respectability. "If will be invaluable to any teacher," Mr. Parker claims. The postscript may be, the writing should not.

It would not be too difficult even for the non-lawyer to poke holes in the Israeli administration on the West Bank. It would not be difficult for the layman to find fault with the British administration in Northern Ireland.

They should both be fields of enquiry even for the teacher and pupil; the issues being complicated and contentious cry out for investigation. But the demand for inquiry, not a casual glance at the latest sensationalist propaganda.

In his efforts at qualification, Mr. Parker, perhaps extending wrong with still greater wrong, reminds us that other minorities in the area are being subjected to a treatment similar to that supposedly meted out by the Israelis. He cites the Kurds. The Jews

agreed on the desirability of including the spoken language in the examination of English, though aware of the formidable organisational problems entailed by oral examinations on a wide scale. All three Boards have seen the need to examine in this field, and would be indeed if they had suddenly renounced it at 16-plus.

Mr. Bald refers to different approaches to the examination of English in different areas, seemingly unaware that, under Government proposals, all syllabuses and examinations in the new system at 16-plus will have to conform to national approved criteria. Draft criteria for English are being prepared by a Subject Working Party of the CSE and CSE Boards' Joint Council for 16-plus National Criteria, and should be available for a wide process of consultation and discussion in the Autumn. A Government's proposals for the new examination at 16-plus state that "schools will, however, still be free to choose among all the examinations offered by the various groups of Boards".

There is no conspiracy to conceal, as Mr. Bald suggests, and Boards' syllabuses and schemes of examination are prepared for all to see.

K. D. WIDSON, Secretary to Joint English Subject Committee, EAEB/LREB/ULESC.

Bored with play

Sir, - Margaret Lawson's article, "Where is the Windy House Now?" (Talkback, May 29), worries me for a number of reasons. Most infants today attend play schools or nurseries before attending full time schooling. This may be one reason for less emphasis on water and sand play and the Windy House.

They are bored with "playing" they come to school (rightly or wrongly) with the attitude that they are going to "real" school where they will learn to read, write and do sums! In my years' experience in education, I have found that the growth of pre-school activities, including radio and television programmes for youngsters, have resulted in a different need by these young people.

Secondly, there is little evidence that children are learning anything by playing with water or sand. One hope, are the days when infant teachers exposed children to such activities because it was the "thing" to do. I now find a much more reflective attitude on the part of infant teachers. From their training and experiences they attempt to discern the individual needs of the children they are teaching and to provide a stimulating and satisfying environment for each child.

Thirdly, I wonder whether these smaller classes are, to which Margaret Lawson refers? How many infant and first schools in this country have under 30 to 35 children to each teacher in every summer term?

Fourthly, Ms. Lawson's reference to "children more difficult to control" worries me, especially as she appears to blame, without reference to credible research, the lack of water and sand play and the disappearance of the Windy House. I question that latest children are now more difficult to control.

There may be areas where socio-economic factors result in an increasing trend, but this would be for the same reasons. It is possible that children will not "listen", and that they do not comply speedily and readily to the teacher's requests. "Because of the indulgence at playgroups of the very experienced Ms. Lawson is accusing schools of not providing."

It could be that Margaret Lawson is referring to a "regional" problem, pertaining to Trent. If so, she should say so and not make generalizations or blanket statements. Reference to research would have made her article more credible.

ALMA TONGUE, Headteacher, Stakes Hill County First School, Hampshire.

Misleading to single out industry project

Sir, - The account in *The TES* of the TUC's evidence to Mrs. Brennan's enquiry into the workings of the Schools Council (June 5) may be misleading in one important respect.

The TUC is reported as saying that there are serious delays in the publication of Schools Council teaching materials, "which meant they could not be pilot-tested". The Industry Project is cited as an example of this problem.

The issue is not so simple. The problem for a devolved curriculum project like the Industry Project is that the central production of materials is incompatible with the collaborative, essentially local character of the curriculum development process itself. The solution adopted by the project was to derive the materials from the process rather than use them to instigate or accompany it. To this end, the project formed a series of working parties towards the end of the first phase of the project, composed of teachers, employers and trade unionists who had been involved in the project at the local level to help and advise the project on the basis of their practical experience. In some cases work which had

actually been developed by the schools locally was incorporated into the final materials. Small scale informal trials of some units were conducted where the working parties thought that this was desirable.

The effect of working in this way is that materials become available in draft form at the end of the project instead of at or near the beginning. This means that there is inevitably a gap between the ending of the first phase of the project and the publication of materials. The degree to which formal testing of materials is helpful must be a matter of opinion: certainly teachers' experience of materials developed in this way has not been encouraging.

Delays are always to be regretted, and there may indeed be a general problem with the amount of time which materials take to be published. But to cite the Industry Project as an example pays insufficient regard to the specific, innovative approach which the Industry Project adopted.

MARTIN LIGHTFOOT, 16 de Beauvoir Square, London N1.

All officers

Sir, - I have followed with interest correspondence which has followed the recently published study by Elsa P. of the National Children's Bureau regarding combined nursery centres and, in particular, the issue concerning the different staff conditions for nursery nurses and nursery teachers working in such centres.

Two months ago, Harlow District Council opened its first combined nursery centre and, while it is early days, I feel that we have successfully overcome the problem of nursery nurses and nursery teachers working together each other. We have done this by the simple expedient of designating all staff as "Family Centre Officers". Regardless of professional background, all Family Centre Officers work the same local government conditions of service for AP & T Staff, with equal working hours, leave entitlement and one set of salary scales.

DEBORAH F. BYRNE, Head of Community Services, Harlow Council, Harlow, Essex.

GEORGE WILSON, Director, RADAR, 25 Mortimer St., London W1.

Linguistic tricks

Sir, - Congratulations to you for publishing the humorous piece about Mary Warnock - and to Mary Warnock for writing it. Doubtless it was a malicious sub-editor who coined the headline "Divine Disgrace" but the headline itself is a linguistic trick. Mary Warnock had no need of a sub to undermine her opinions; in her magnanimity she undermines them herself.

At its close, her article contains these words: "The drawback of metaphors is that they carry their own validity on their face: argument is out of place. Once we have understood the metaphor, the force of the analogy itself carries us along. This is why they seem the rhetorical alternative to thought."

Mary Warnock here provides us with a standard by which to judge, and to condemn, her own preceding remarks. Her article contains a list of her own dislikes, some underlined by reasons and one simply underlined by the glib dismissal "On dear". She is, of course, entitled to have her dislikes and her own entertainment. It was an added kindness of Mary Warnock to point out "the drawback of metaphors", and to enable us to dismiss her dislikes, since it is all a matter of her "disgrace".

Her dislike of much modern sociology is understandable, but surely it reflects as much on her palate as on the taste-bits of conversation that she samples when she finds "disgraceful", for example, a remark ("...being done to me") which embodies the learner and what he learns - whether or not the student is a willing victim. Those prone to a willing victim avoid the sea, and Mary Warnock should protect her delicate intellectual stomach from hearing any conversation which succumbs to moments of fashionable short-hand like "in search".

The puppets have been created

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Talkback



Successful integration of a handicapped child into a Berkshire primary school—but how many others could manage it?

Monumental injustices

Stephanie Ince

Attention has, since Warnock, been rightly directed towards the possibility of integrating "special" children into the normal sector. To a large extent this attention has rested upon the assumption that ordinary schools will be able to accommodate and care for special children without an excessive amount of reorganization.

Yet many, possibly most, ordinary schools are not doing this. The needs of their existing "special" pupils, estimated to be about 10 per cent of the normal school population.

We are in danger of losing sight of the fact that in some schools there is no basis upon which the structures of integration could be built. Special help is left generally, and often exclusively, to the remedial department. At the very best, this is the department from which a caring and stimulating school environment extends throughout a school community towards the least able, and those with special problems.

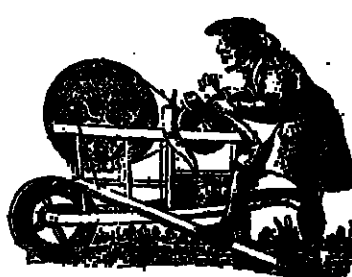
Unhappily, there still exist schools in which the needs of the slow learners are pushed constantly into the background—either under the pressures of creating a more obviously successful and competitive school reputation, or from an unwillingness of the staff to concert an effort to accommodate these children properly.

For some years there has been, amongst remedial specialists and experts, considerable concern about the

edge of the school play-ground; "other members of the department" who turn out to each do one lesson each week with a remedial group; firmly blinkered conceptions of the role of the remedial teacher; schools in which helpful teaching machines have not yet been heard of; the insistence that the sole remedial teacher must offer another specialism to teach; rigid and inflexible time-tabling of pupils; and, worst of all, complacent heads, teachers and even advisers.

I have recently visited several schools around the country—some times as a guest and sometimes as an interviewee. While I have sometimes been very favourably impressed, more often the lack of recognition of the needs of the remedial department and the work it does is evident to a shocking degree. It is not small issues such as the "ending laboratory" is used or whether the staff are "colour-coded" the books, but monumental injustices that render the visitor speechless (or impotent).

Within the last nine months I have seen the following at various "comprehensive" schools; a yearly capitulation of £30 (in a comprehensive school of about 800 pupils in a socially mixed area); miserable selections of universally old and uninteresting books; no participation of the remedial head of department in the departmental heads meetings; no cooperation with other teachers; no access to the school's photocopy; tiny, cramped rooms in which there is insufficient room for pupils, let alone books, posters, reading games, machines and all the other things you need to build around your so-called "cosy corners", consisting of a few disordered and rescued seats, while the adjacent sixth-form block boasts numerous gleaming, comfortable chairs; accommodation in cold and battered portable class-rooms placed strategically on the furthestmost



Axe-grinder Rough cuts

It seems that "keeping an eye on the kids" has always been of great importance in schools. The hidden (or not so hidden) curriculum of control uses surveillance procedures devised by ingenious minds.

The early system of "gallery" classrooms (the pupils conveniently arranged in tiers of wooden seats) allowed the teachers (or masters, as they mostly were then) to take in the state of work (or play) at a glance, as did the now defunct—and frowned upon—raised desk or plinth for the teacher. There are some who regret their passing.

In that dreadful public school (whose feeding rituals featured in this column on March 13), one "form room" had magnificent antique arrangements. A tall and narrow wooden desk (folding seat attached) was raised on a dais at the front of the room, obscuring most of the (slate) blackboard. From a commanding height one could, literally, oversee a roomful of hapless "removes" bent over Latin prep, and enjoy a truly elevated sense of one's supervisory role.

More subtle agents of surveillance in that school were called prefects. In return for a few petty privileges (also highly valued in other ritualized Total Institutions such as prisons and asylums), they collectively formed a sort of school-focused KGB.

They inflicted punishments (as in the film *I, A*... "Boys have a strong sense of fair play... they'll deal with the cads themselves... a bit of rough justice at the hands of one's fellows, what?") and fed "dirt" to the headmaster, chaplain and housemasters at private tea parties on Sunday afternoons. As a junior member of staff one felt as much observed—and reported upon—as a deviant Lower Fifth.

We should foster a healthy, nurturing atmosphere, into which the more severe problems of classified "special" children may be easily transplanted in the coming years. There are good arguments for expanding the role of the remedial teacher in many directions; I can find no moral arguments for the shrinkage of an already small and often ill-fitting remedial provision.

Stephanie Ince is head of the remedial department, Rye Hill School, Redcar, Cleveland.

China. Teachers are forced generally to rely on their own initiative.

One headmistress has been known to conceal herself amongst the coats in the cloakroom, to spot "corridor offences" and leap out upon the culprits. At another school—well-endowed with landscaped gardens and picture windows—such pupils would be sent during break, to pick up rubbish and weed in the gardens directly below the staff-room windows.

Cups in hand, groups of staff could be seen enjoying this spectacle. "Kevin Jones is down here again. Third time this week!" or "Sorry to see Amanda. Unlike her!" or "Get a move on, Jason!"

A former colleague managed to convince some difficult "early leavers", as they used to be called, that he had eyes in the back of his head. While putting up work on the blackboard, the convex glass of the clock on the wall just above his head provided him with a perfect rear-view mirror to disambiguate behind him.

Thus Ryan attacking Harris in the back row, or Simmons slyly flicking textbook and geometry instrument from a neighbour, could be spotted as if by magic, and admonished appropriately without, as it were, interrupting the flow of the chalk.

This sort of "oversight" derives from that of the nineteenth-century foreman who used to remove his glass eye and leave it on a nearby wall to survey, unblinkingly, his credulous, and probably illiterate, navvies whilst he slipped off for a quick one.

With newer technology we could be more imaginative. Continuous photographic surveillance is used to trap bank robbers, and suggests interesting developments in the school—and new career lines for the aspiring MRO and AVA technician. Video recording already used by teachers as an *in situ* self-evaluation and the enhancement of their classroom practice, also records—and reveals—what pupils do, or shouldn't do, as so often seems the case.

Indeed, recent and minor disturbances at culture and anarchy compound the road yielded not only the usual fleet of police vehicles (two squad cars and four black Marias), but none other than your friendly police helicopter "camera-ship" fusing overhead as well. We have taken the surveillance of pupils to extraordinary ends.

Keeping kids in order—in the right place, at the right time, and generally seated—seems always to have been an essential element of training for adult life in the industrialized bureaucratic world. There are those who argue that, above all other purposes, the function of schools is the achievement of order and discipline. Learning takes second place. They could be right.

Perpetuating outmoded values?

Ruth Barnett

I have no doubt that there is some excellent work being done in many secondary schools in child care courses. CSE boards have offered an examination in this area, for many years. Oxford University has just developed a CSE O level in Child Care and Development, to be examined for the first time in 1983.

Yet by their very existence as option subjects, these courses may be holding up urgently needed progress in education for parenthood and family life for all pupils on an equal basis.

Child care has extremely low currency value at present. It is regarded by most people as an excellent thing for the low-ability girls, who are reluctant to be in school and are very much wanting in preparing and assessing

harder to interest in most other subjects. Anyone capable of doing anything else is "guided" away from child care, and their interest in it devalued with "You are capable of aiming much higher".

Therefore child care courses tend to perpetuate outmoded values: care of the home and children is low-grade work fit only for women, and the least able at that; the more able can get the concentrate on more worthwhile work. The course may thus help to debase just those principles the importance of which they attempt to teach.

In my own child care course I find it somewhat unconvincing if not hypocritical to emphasize the value and importance of parenting, when all the boys and the more able girls are busy somewhere else learning other "more important" things.

The increase in unwanted pregnancies, especially in girls under 16, child abuse, marital breakdown, the rising divorce rate and one-parent families are all causing concern. O level English language syllabuses are being found wanting in preparing and assessing

students for further study or employment.

Yet the curriculum is still firmly geared to the "work ethic": children must be educated to be workers—even though a growing number will face many years of unemployment.

It is abundantly clear that most people in future will spend a considerable (and smaller) proportion of their lives in paid employment than is the current norm. They will need skills for a very different life. An exciting range of life-style possibilities now confront the adolescent.

Joint parenting is at least becoming a real possibility for the majority. Real skills for living rather than working are needed in the curriculum. An understanding of parenting, when all the boys and the more able girls are busy somewhere else learning other "more important" things.

The increase in unwanted pregnancies, especially in girls under 16, child abuse, marital breakdown, the rising divorce rate and one-parent families are all causing concern. O level English language syllabuses are being found wanting in preparing and assessing

Ruth Barnett is deputy head, Reynolds High School, Baling.

Organizing activities by no means guarantees that parents will take part. Most projects which have involved parents, such as the EPA project, give very limited information about the proportion of parents involved, and the extent of their involvement. In our project we kept detailed records of parental "take-up"; this varied greatly from school to school, but increased in all schools over the two-year period.

Some interventions, such as giving out class prospectuses, called for nothing more active from the parents than to receive and perhaps read a piece of paper. Others, which we called "activities", involved a definite commitment of time and energy. In one school, for example, the parents could in one term have used the class library, attended an evening meeting, helped in the classroom, taken part in a parents' coffee morning, and helped to take children on an outing.

Few parents took up all these invitations, but in the first year between 30 per cent and 68 per cent of mothers in each school had been involved in more than half of the activities arranged; in the second year the proportion varied between 50 per cent and 94 per cent.

Every mother had been involved in at least one activity, except in the multiracial unit G, where nearly half were not involved at all during the first year, but only three mothers were not involved in the second year; and in the "Asian" School, F, where several mothers were not involved at all. The proportion of fathers involved was a good deal smaller, and with the exception of two or three fathers in each class, their involvement was mainly confined to attending evening meetings.

The best patronized activities were the libraries, used by virtually all the parents in the indigenous schools, and the parents' meetings—between 68 per cent and 94 per cent of mothers attended at least one a year, and about half the fathers did so. Before the project, parents' meetings had been abandoned by several of the schools because of poor attendance.

The high attendance during the project seems due to a number of factors—some schools repeated meetings, so that parents could attend either during the day or in the evening; some provided crèches; all meetings centred round topics of immediate interest to parents; and all were extensively publicized.

The proportion of mothers who had helped at least once in the nursery varied from 75 per cent in the most middle class unit, D, through 33 per cent in most of the others, to only one mother in the multiracial unit, G. In most classes one or two fathers also helped. Forty per cent of the mothers in unit D helped regularly, on a rota basis, but this was true of only a few mothers in the other classes.

Our project demonstrated that given extra resources almost all mothers and about 50 per cent of fathers can be drawn into one aspect or another of a nursery parent involvement programme, provided that staff are prepared to visit some parents at home, and provided that when necessary a bilingual relative or friend is available to act as interpreter.

At the end of the second year, we issued a questionnaire about the activities which had been organized in each school. For each activity, we asked parents to tick any statements they agreed with in a list of favourable and unfavourable comments, and to add further comments if they wished. The proportion of parents who, after reminders, returned the questionnaire varied from 82 per cent in the most middle class school to only 20 per cent in the multiracial school.

For many parents, filling up researchers' questionnaires is a low-priority occupation; interviewing parents in their homes is a much better, although expensive, way of eliciting their views. The comments reported probably represent the views of the most interested parents; reservations and criticisms are of particular interest.

Many favourable, and very few unfavourable, comments were made about most of the activities. There were two exceptions, helping in the class, and toy libraries, both of which received a substantial number of unfavourable comments.

The most frequently occurring complaint about helping in the class related to a feeling of uncertainty. "I didn't know what to do when the children quarrelled." "I would



Christine Roche

The way to involvement

Barbara Tizard, Jo Mortimore and Bebb Burchell look at how parents can most fruitfully be involved in nursery and infant schools

have liked a definite job to do." "I didn't feel as if I was doing anything useful." Most of the favourable comments referred to the mothers' pleasure in watching their own and other children in a school setting. In one school, where the teacher only called in parents when she was short-handed, most comments were favourable, and these mothers made it clear that what they enjoyed was the responsibility. "I had a feeling of achievement." "I enjoyed being treated as an equal by the staff."

In the questionnaire we asked parents whether they thought that enough had been done to involve them in their children's education. Despite the extensive programme of activities, nearly a half of the parents who answered said no. The three most frequent types of comment added centred on information about how children were getting on, how to help them at home, and what the teachers' methods were. "Show us the teaching methods, so we can continue them at home," was a typical comment.

Of those parents who answered yes, much the most frequent comment was that a very good job had already been done. In every class a few parents suggested that parent involvement had gone rather too far. "Any more would be overpowering." "Personally, I seem to have been involved quite enough."

In answer to a query about whether they would welcome more advice of any kind, the great majority of parents in all the units said that they would. The exceptions were said that they would. The kind of most "social priority" families. The kind of most often sought concerned helping advice most often sought concerned helping children with their education at home, but there were also a considerable demand for suggestions for holiday and weekend activities. Advice about behaviour, problems and health was wanted much less often, many parents considering that the staff were not qualified to give it.

Although parental involvement in the three non-indigenous schools increased during the project, most activities were less well patronized than those in the indigenous schools, and some were an outright failure. (Parents' evenings were an exception, being very well attended when video recordings of the nursery class were shown.) Toy libraries

set up in two of the schools were closed down by the staff because of loss and damage, and one book library was closed for the same reason.

The situation in each school was different: in the "Asian" units lack of a common language was a serious problem, and in all three units a third of the mothers worked full time. The staff in these units often became discouraged. "There's a general lack of understanding and interest. Sometimes I feel the parents totally lack interest, at other times I think they just haven't got the time."

In the multiracial school, G, because of the poor response of many of the parents to most of the activities offered, a research officer paid an extra visit to the mothers in their homes, to try to get a better understanding of their attitudes to education. It became clear that, despite their reluctance to visit the school, most of the mothers were very concerned about their children's education.

Three-quarters of the mothers visited were not born in the UK, and English was often not their first language. Despite this, most of these mothers made a point of speaking English to their children, even though their grasp of the language was not always adequate. In the belief that this would be of benefit, this issue had not been discussed between the parents and the school staff.

Almost all the mothers felt that it was very important that their children got good educational qualifications. Half named professional occupations they would like their children to enter—medicine, accountancy, teaching, for instance—and all said that they thought they had good chances of doing so. When we asked them (without offering any suggestions) if they could spend more money on their children, how they would spend it, the most frequent answer was that they would like to send their child to a private school, or to a private tutor.

This visit led to the "book project", in which each of the mothers approached wrote and illustrated a book for the class library. It was certainly not the case that the parents were not interested in their children's education. Many factors probably contributed to their reluctance to spend time in the school, or to take up the facilities offered them.

Half the mothers were working; two thirds had grown up in a very different culture, with a very different educational system. They viewed toys as a way of keeping children amused, rather than as a way of helping them to develop. Books tended to be given to children to look at on their own, or used to teach the alphabet. The parents expected to leave the child at the school door to be taught by the teacher, and the notion of lingering in the classroom was very unfamiliar to them. They were also puzzled that the children were not taught to read and write.

With hindsight, it seemed to us that there were two very different approaches which might have engendered enthusiasm in the class. Many of the parents were very concerned that their children should learn good English. Yet the nursery teacher seemed relatively unconcerned about the linguistic background of the children, and paid neither more nor less attention to language teaching than if she had been teaching an indigenous class. If she had put more emphasis in her work on English as a second language, kept records of the children's progress, discussed them with the parents, and suggested ways in which the parents could best help the children to improve their English, she would probably have met with a warmer response.

An alternative (or additional) approach would have been to attempt to capitalize on the cultural diversity in the class, by encouraging the parents to contribute from their own culture in ways which might have led to the development of friendships between parents and a more positive attitude to the school.

It is quite possible, for example, that the parents could have been involved in making costumes, preparing food and showing the school how to celebrate the carnivals or festivals which were important to their families. If these activities resulted in closer personal relationships, the teacher might then have found it easier to discuss educational issues with the parents.

It is not likely, though, that parental contributions without such discussions would have solved the problem of differing staff and parent attitudes to education. In the "Asian" schools, the parents did make a cultural contribution, but continued to find the nursery school puzzling. The cultural differences between staff and parents were very great.

For example, implicit in the teachers' approach to nursery education were the beliefs that a certain amount of dirtiness and disorder is desirable or, at least acceptable in children; that imagination, creativity, and self-initiation are important goals; and that reading for pleasure is self-evidently desirable.

But parents who put a high value on hard work, cleanliness, obedience, and the acquisition of skills will not warm to the sight of their children splashing in the water tray, or feel enthusiastic about his "creations"—which look to them like scribbles, or daubs of paint. They would prefer to see him "settling down concentrating", or producing a line of carefully traced writing. Parents who don't themselves read for pleasure, however much they value reading for other purposes (for instance, as a key to higher education), are not likely to approach children's books in the same spirit as those who are book lovers.

For these reasons, it seemed to us unlikely that a visit in the dressing-up corner or Indian sweets at milk time would make nursery education either comprehensible or acceptable to the Asian parents. If the parents' priorities are for the children to learn to speak good English, to read and writing, and to sit still when told to do so, they may not be too concerned about whether the play materials provided are of Asian or English origin.

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This article is an extract from *Involving Parents in Nursery and Infant Schools: A Source Book for Teachers*, published next Monday by Grant McIntyre (£11.95; paperback £5.95).

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Peace for next time?

Next week, Atlantic College in Wales is playing host for a major conference on peace education. Here Hilary Wilce reports on the college's pioneering work in this and other fields, and Daniel McQuade describes a project aimed at changing children's attitudes to violence in Northern Ireland

Very contrived

On the evening of May 19 a woman jumped to her death from the cliffs of the South Glamorgan coast. The local inshore lifeboat and cliff rescue units were called out for the dismal work of recovering the body.

Nothing very unusual in that - except that in this case the units were manned by pupils from the nearby Atlantic College; that these students are drawn from more than 60 countries; and that on the morning after the call-out many of the rescuers were back behind their desks, taking pre-university exams quite different from those taken by most other sixth formers.

Atlantic College has always been different, way out at the forefront of educational idealism and innovation. It was Britain's first international college, founded in 1922, as an "international college" which would offer students from all over the world the chance to combine academic studies with active community service. In 1971 it became the first school in the world to abandon national examinations in favour of the then very new and untried International Baccalaureate exams.

Cynics can and do say that such things are made easier if you are also at the forefront of attracting funds and attention. The college has always had friends in the highest places - its patron is the Queen - and plaques studded around its beautiful cliff-top campus bear witness to generous gifts. There has been resentment within the state system over the recent government grant of £100,000 to the Mountbatten Trust, for scholarships to the college. Meanwhile a constant stream of visitors beats a path to its medieval castle door, to see its much-publicised educational ideals being put into practice.

But the attention is well deserved. This pilot project in international schooling has more than proved itself, and is now being copied in a growing number of places. Today there are 350 students and 38 teaching staff. The college - properly titled the United World College of the Atlantic - has sister schools in Canada and Singapore, and more are planned in Italy and Venezuela. The president of the international council is Prince Charles.

National committees around the world offer scholarships to candidates chosen for their high academic ability and their ability to fit into a demanding international community. The colleges say no one should be excluded on financial grounds, but inevitably many students from developing countries come from wealthy and sophisticated families. Fees at Atlantic College are almost £4,000 a year, and a great deal of money needs constantly to be raised from government, industry and individuals.

Students go to the college for two years. They spend a long morning working in classrooms and labs, and give over their afternoons and evenings to service activities, and other interests they are expected to pursue. Each student's complicated mix of studies and activities is timetabled by computer.

To ease travelling costs, the college has two long terms only, each broken by a period of project work. Students say the pace can be exhausting, and that there is little opportunity to be by themselves.

They live four to a dormitory, with nationalities completely mixed up. Although many students arrive speaking only school English, language as a problem quickly fades. Friendships and romances cut across national divisions. "This place certainly breaks down your prejudices about what people are like," says a British student. "The shy Japanese and all that... It's a load of rubbish."

Twenty per cent of students are British and there are quite a few West Germans, but the rest come from just about everywhere. The college takes black and white South Africans, Israelis and Palestinians, Catholic and Protestant Irish. It has had students from Russia and China.

Tensions certainly exist and are aired.

The college's American-style yearbook chides one African student for his relentless liberation politics: "When were you NEVER SERIOUS Alfred or sorry Ngalah?... Try not to be such a perfectionist. Sometimes your economics would have drained Mr Schweitzer dry!"

Some students dub United World Colleges, United Western Colleges, saying that those who come from Asia and Latin America tend to be western in outlook, and that debates on such subject as inter-dormitory visits are conducted entirely from this point of view, without regard for the less "liberalized" ideas of other cultures. "It's only really the Africans who stand up against it. It's they who make it a world college," says one western student.

When Atlantic College was founded it was this internationalism which caught the public eye. But its later wholehearted leap into the International Baccalaureate has been in many ways more radical. Although the IB is accepted by universities around the world,

there are still only three places in Britain that offer IB exams alone. Universities interviewing Atlantic College students have to dust off unused folders to remind themselves what the diploma is all about.

Students take three main subjects and three subsidiary ones. They must take their own language, another language, maths, a science and a humanity. They must also study the theory of knowledge, take part in some aesthetic or service activity, and write an extended essay.

The college's director of studies, Colin Jenkins, enthused about the system's flexibility and broad base. "I, and I think other members of staff, would feel a desperate unhappiness if the IB were to close down."

The diploma offers schools the chance to develop their own syllabus, and it is about this that he is most enthusiastic. Atlantic College has pioneered what is now an approved marine sciences course, which embraces everything from basic scientific principles to complex legal situations. "At the end of it a student should be able to understand exactly why Peter Walker is in trouble at the BBC - all the way back to the breeding pattern of the blooming heron," Colin Jenkins says.

Peace studies is another pioneer area. Next week teachers from Britain and abroad will converge on the college for a conference based on a three-year curriculum development project funded by the Leverhulme Trust. Students examine human behaviour patterns, look at sex and age conflicts, and at international problems: areas. Those taking the course tend to lapse into talk of "no-conflict situations", but beyond this show an impressive ability to marshal arguments and handle different kinds of information.

They say the course has taught them to approach newspapers and television more critically, to know there are often no answers, that there can be valid viewpoints other than their own. The course is idealistic, but they say its effect has been to challenge simplistic idealism. "We're not just a bunch of peace freaks and hippies, hoping for world peace," says one second-year student.

The college runs beach, inshore lifeboat and cliff rescue units, and a marine diving and survey unit which undertakes systematic scientific monitoring. Other students work on the college estate, do local social service work, or help to run residential courses for disadvantaged youngsters.

Most seem enthusiastic about their chosen area. Each year helps to teach the next one the relevant skills, which they handle with a quiet professionalism. The rescue units are proud to have official responsibility for their stretch of coast, and that they have saved more than 100 lives since they were started.

But does the service ideal take root as a result? Staff point to the large number of students who take a year off for voluntary service before going on to university, and a German student says a lot of students choose to be doctors, to help others. A British student, on a trade union scholarship, says: "After someone's paid out all this money for you, you feel you have to do something to pay it back."

Atlantic College students obviously lead a special life. There is a strong network of old students, many of whom incorporate some international aspect to their later work as economists or lawyers or doctors. The head, David Sutcliffe, describes the environment as "immersed in for two years as a contrived community", isolated and unusual.



Above and right: the politics of childhood, Belfast 1981

Paul Phillips

While the college has many opportunities to experiment and develop, he is reluctant to say that other schools could profitably learn from its experiences.

Except, perhaps, that aspects of the IB could be taken up more widely. "And how many academic sixth formers do voluntary social work? Or is there just a tendency for social service to be seen simply as a good thing for the not so academically able?"

He is keen that the college's relatively new extra-mural courses should be expanded. From taking handicapped and disadvantaged youngsters for short periods, the college has now started to take in young offenders for eight weeks of schooling and outdoor activities. "It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that a number of the youngsters appear to really look on this place as home." The college is given a great deal, he feels, and should in turn give back in the community, part of its "social audit".

He is also coming to think that the college should make more of its internationalism. "In the past I used to think one shouldn't preach the international side too much. It either speaks for itself, or it doesn't. But the danger is that everyone is so busy here, having a very good life, that perhaps we are missing opportunities. Perhaps there is a case for making things more explicit."

This thinking is echoed by members of his staff, who agree that the effects of the laboratory peace studies course have done a lot to shape their thinking.

Dealing with conflict

Daniel McQuade

Since 1972, the Quaker community in New York has been attempting to reduce community conflict in the city. Their activities have largely centered on schools in the area, through the operation of a project entitled "Children's Creative Response to Conflict" (CCRC). Through the use of their own materials, the project team has had encouraging results in reducing conflict within the schools, and indeed within the community.

During the past three years some primary school teachers in Northern Ireland have been successfully using most of the materials produced by the New York Quakers. The decision to use them was taken after discussion among teachers, clergy and academics about the kind of peace education that might be most appropriate for Northern Ireland school children, especially those of primary school age. It was thought that using the CCRC materials, together with others, might help children to formulate positive personal and social values and attitudes that might be more conducive to a "peaceful" society.

A number of final year BEd student teachers and in-service BEd teachers in a Belfast college of education were given an illustrated lecture on the nature, use and evaluation of the CCRC materials. The lecture was followed by discussion of their possible use in schools in Northern Ireland.

It became clear that a trial of the suitability of the materials should be made in selected primary schools in Belfast; that the schools selected should be located in the "troubled" areas of Belfast; and that the children chosen should be approximately ten years of age (such children have lived all their lives in a violent environment).

Three schools were chosen, one in each of the most "troubled" areas of Belfast - east, west and north. These areas have been centres of the most violent conflict in Belfast. They are also the areas of highest unemployment and poorest housing conditions. The schools, because of their location, were qualified for special educational priority and development, under a scheme

initiated by the Belfast Education and Library Board.

All three schools are relatively small in size, with a pupil intake of around 250. Two of the schools are located within the inner city zone of Belfast, while the third is situated in a predominantly working-class housing estate in the suburbs, but confronted with many or most of the facets of inner-city deprivation.

Those who volunteered to use and evaluate the materials were qualified and substantially experienced teachers in these schools. They had also read or were reading for the BEd degree of the Queen's University of Belfast as in-service undergraduates. Each of the teachers, as part fulfillment of the degree requirements, completed a dissertation exploring the nature of educational deprivation; educational priority schemes, and, in particular, the Belfast Areas of Need programme of the Belfast Education and Library Board, with special reference to the specific needs of their own individual schools.

The teachers were also fully aware - through reading an option in sociology - of social, political and economic deprivation as a potential cause and effect of violence. Intensive instruction in the use and evaluation of the materials was given to members of the team.

The reports of these teachers after one year were favourable and encouraging. They agreed that the materials were effective in their outcome, and appropriate to the needs and interests of pupils in their classrooms. This positive response has been reinforced by similar evaluations by teachers who have used them during the two years following the initial trial. Ten teachers in various locations in Northern Ireland used the materials in their schools during 1979 and 1980. This year the number has increased to 30.

A two-day conference was held in February to enable teachers to exchange views on the materials and to gain further expertise in their use. Workshops were conducted by Joyce Davison of New York's CCRC team. It is now planned that the teachers should meet at least twice in each school year. The team has established firm links with the Dutch/Northern Ireland Committee's

Consultation Group on Peace Education. In the next school year it is hoped that an evaluation will be made of the new peace education programme, "Free to Be", of the Irish Council of Churches and the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace. It is thought that these new curriculum materials will supplement those of the CCRC.

The consultation team of the Dutch/Northern Ireland committee consists of teachers, clergy and academics from both countries who are involved in peace education work. The group meets regularly to co-ordinate, evaluate, advise on and direct various ventures, programmes and projects in peace education in Northern Ireland.

Other peace education programmes, which have formal or informal links with the group, are the Cultural Studies Project at the New University, Ulster; the peace education programme devised by Paul Rogers, former peace education fellow of the Ulster Polytechnic College; and peace education modules of professional studies courses in colleges of education.

The CCRC materials do not have a bulky cognitive content, and fit neatly into the curricular tasks of the classroom. They are directed towards the analysis, evaluation and change of values and attitudes that children have in relation to themselves, others and their community. They are not designed to eliminate conflict, but rather "to enable children to deal with it creatively over a period of time and to direct it into constructive channels".

Teachers who have used the materials stress the need for their use throughout the school year. They warn others not to expect an immediate "pay off" for children in terms of internalized values. Furthermore, the effective use of the materials is largely dependent upon the extent of the teacher's commitment to the aims of the programme, and his or her willingness to personally internalize the values inherent in it.

One teacher puts it thus: "The programme's effectiveness or potential cannot be fully exploited in a classroom where the teacher remains aloof from the children, in the sense of believing in a set of values separate from the pupils."

The aims, values, attitudes and norms of

behaviour that peace education programmes seek to achieve are very similar. In the case of the CCRC project the materials seek, through the clarification of each pupil's personal values, and through the development of positive responses to the dynamics of conflict resolution and co-operative communal living, the development within the pupils of a keen personal and social awareness.

A number of teachers using the CCRC materials have commented on the fact that although the children in their classrooms have lived through 11 years of extreme violence in Northern Ireland, none of them apparently showed any indications of being severely affected by it psychologically, by displaying traits of excessive aggression in the classroom or school.

Finally, although the CCRC project has a set of well-defined aims and objectives, the future development of peace education in Northern Ireland will undoubtedly be guided and directed by the comprehensive statement of aims formulated by the Irish Council of Churches and the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace's programme of peace education. These are to help the children:

- In the development of their self-awareness and self-respect.
- appreciate their ability to act and to choose, and to encourage an awareness of their responsibility for their actions and their choices.
- In the development of their awareness of other people, and to encourage an appreciation of how and why people differ.
- appreciate their dependence on others and the inter-dependence of all peoples.
- In recognizing, responding to and dealing with conflict situations.
- towards an understanding of the different attitudes to peace in society, especially through consideration of human relationships.
- explore the various dimensions of the concept of peace.
- consider the approaches to peace by various individuals and groups.
- towards the development of a concept of justice.

Daniel McQuade teaches at St Joseph's College of Education, Belfast.



Paul Phillips

The potency of cheap music

... to close the generation gap. Barry Cole, poet and novelist, writes the words. His daughter Becky, a student at St Martins, draws the pictures

It is generally acknowledged, thanks to numerous theses, that a major part of the "generation gap" has recently disappeared.

The term "pop music" was barely known to my parents (born, respectively, in 1906 and 1914), whose sheet music suggested a passing liking for Bing Crosby, Al Jolson, George Formby, the Ink Spots, and Glenn Miller among others.

When, in the early 1950s, I tuned to Radio Luxembourg or AFN (American Forces Network) I was told to desist - even though the performers I admired at the time were what now seem almost contemporaries of theirs: Guy Mitchell, Jo Stafford, Johnny Ray (Cry, 1951, my father found risible, though I recall his being impressed by the B-side which said something wet about a "little white cloud that cried"). Lovely.

But out of this clash came my lifelong love of pop music, an art form my parents not only refused to acknowledge but, at times equivocally, denied existed (accepting, for example, *Tulips from Amsterdam*, *I Love to Go A-Wandering* and *In a Golden Coach* as exceptions).

Difficult now, perhaps, to understand how a difference in appreciation of so minor an art could cause a "generation gap". But at the time it was not only aural but almost palpable (which of course it is, on the human window). The gap extended as we agreed to differ. There were compromises. Somehow, out of his £8 a week, my father managed to supply me with a radio of my own on which, however, Radio Luxembourg's reception was similar to that of the cat's whicker he may once have listened to.

Things changed in 1953 when, having left school (at 15) and found a job, I was told, arriving home with an innocuous Les Paul and Mary Ford ditty (*Yaya Con Dios*) and a less innocuous, perhaps, but in those days more alien Hank Williams number (*Cold Cold Heart*).

Things (a great word with which to bash one's parents) got worse with the revival of traditional jazz in the mid-1950s and its accompanying

lifestyle. My short-suffering parents accepted my embracing of this early post-war underground and its "art student" and "bohemian" attitudes with as much delight as similar parents recently took to their children's delight in the punk music and manners of the late 1970s. It is still worth pointing out that our dress, then, upset as much as our successors' does now. Old persons forget.

Salvation was, they assumed, at hand, with the advent of National Service call-up. This was in 1955. "Short-back-and-sides," said my father (my hair at the time at least three inches above any collar I possessed). Puzzling, then, to arrive in HM Forces to discover that, apart from the blandish US/Anglo-pop and the seemingly rigid band of the New Orleans revival, a third world of "anti-parent" music was taking hold of those who cared to take hold of anything.

Back in London on leave, everything was changing. Where we once had at most looked forward to art school dances at St Martin's, Camberwell, and the Royal College (the *Temperance Seven*; precursors of the *Bonzo Dogs* of the late 1960s, seemed to appear at most had innovations on disc and film: 1955 had seen Bill Haley and *Rock Around the Clock*, the first Elvis Presley records and, a few months later, Tommy Steele, Billy Fury, Marty Wilde, Adam Faith and others.

By 1957 I was persona non grata at home, staggering in after my parents were abed, leaving before they woke. Demobbed, fit, 20, and not yet looking for work I joined the world of the late 1950s pop scene. One part of me remained loyal to traditional jazz. At Cy Laurie's in Great Windmill Street, which I had been frequenting at least twice a week for what seemed like years, I met, was introduced to, (for such were the manners of the time) my wife; other pairs to whatever caught my attention - Buddy Holly, the early Everlys, Gene Vincent, blues, Leadbelly, Big Bill Broonzy.

With the advent of rock 'n' roll the gap widened, never to be closed.

Skiffle came originally as an interval during which bands such as Ken Colyer and Chris Barber could have a break for a drink. The appeal, again, was not so different from that of the punk bands of 1977-1979 - anyone could play, and did. A £12 acoustic guitar, banjo, tea-chest bass, washboard, perhaps a kazoo... and we were in business. Lonnie Donegan (a respected Colyer banjoist) made *Rock Island Line*, the Vipers made *Don't You Rock Me Daddy O*, and they were all that we needed. In the small hours dozens of us could frequently be found swimming the murkier reaches of the Thames, nominally aiming for Eel Pie Island (later a venue for *The Who*).

I wrote home from my RAF fastness, tongue in cheek, about the local successes (one sheep, four chickens, three cockerels and a UFO) of a band called appropriately or not *King Cole and His Nutty Slackers*. My father was not amused and though we once played at the Festival Hall (still a novelty, then) we came to nothing. You should, said my father, consider your late uncle, the Church of England vicar.

Teddy Boys, rock's earliest cultural manifestation, came and have never really gone (outhouses in Wick or Bridport may still put them forward as cultural phenomena). Skiffle faded, trad degenerated but never left the level it thought it ought to have achieved. The London coffee bars - the *Two P's* (note the possessive), *Heaven and Hell*, *Bunlie's*, *Gyre and Gimble*, the *Nucleus* - came and went.

Whether the birth of three daughters between 1959 and 1962 affected my interest in pop is hard to know. Did I really pay attention to *Six Five Special* and *Oh Boy*? Listen to Ronnie Carroll, Lord Rockingham XI, the Vernon Girls, Gerry Dorsey (recently Englebert Humperdinck), Conway Twitty and the everlasting Cliff Richard? Did my daughters?

As soon as she could sit upright my second daughter Becky (1960) rocked (back and forth) to Elvis Presley's *It's Now or Never*. She still does.

And then something odd happened and, with it, the disappearance of the "gap". So many millions of words have been written about the Beatles (the *TLS* of May 15 reviewed around some 250,000 of these) that there is little point in saying much about the group's impact on the interested observer. Together and apart the group's members dominated not only a decade but a couple of generations. Why my children and their parents should find common ground in such music would have been beyond my mother and father's comprehension. Perhaps Blake Morrison is right: "The story of The Beatles' lives and lyrics seems to suggest that their secret was to be all things to all men. If their music gave pleasure, that was partly because people could find in it a confirmation of their own attitudes, however contradictory these might be."

The curiosity is that this closing of the gap has not diminished in the subsequent decade. Although pop in the mid-1970s, with obvious exceptions, seemed once more to stagnate, my children and I still found more of mutual like than dislike.

And when the first of them cut and dyed her (once long) blonde hair I did no more than silently squeak. When her sisters followed, complementing tonsorial metamorphoses with styles of dress a demented pre-Raphaelite would have regarded with bemusement I adjusted, I hope, to the *Que Sera Sera* philosophy expounded better, I think, in the mid-1950s of my parents' antipathy, than by Geno Washington's version of the mid-1960s.

Perhaps, in this gap-closing, there is nothing unusual; perhaps today's children share, to some extent, their parents' musical likes and dislikes. That I prefer, say, Wreckless Eric or Kim Wilde to the Meteors or Elvis Costello matters not a note. That my parents preferred Bing Crosby or Vera Lynn to Bill Haley or Elvis Presley mattered, damn it as it seems now, to the exclusion of a generation.

The weariness, the fever, and the fret

Heather Neill on BBC television's *Life of Keats*

John Keats. A play in two parts by Nick McCarty. BBC 2 June 11 and 19, 9.00 pm



Joseph Severn's portrait of Keats, less than a month before his death

Chekhov described literature as his mistress, medicine as his wife. For Keats, no such divisions were possible: trained in the hard school of nineteenth-century surgery, he had to watch his mother and his beloved brother Tom die of consumption and then to endure the ravages of the same fatal disease himself, all by the age of 25, for him life and death, poetry and practicality, romance and misery were all inextricably mixed, so that no account of his life is possible without constant recourse to his writing. Poetry is blessed in that an unusually large number of the poet's letters have survived and that Robert Gittings has been on hand to edit them and write the definitive biography.

All these circumstances combine to provide director James Ormerod, a lifelong enthusiast of Keats' poetry, and Nick McCarty with the material for two admirably bold and detailed television plays which attempt to enter the mind of the poet rather than show the life and the works as interdependent. It is no easy task: Keats' life was all too short, but it was packed with incident, with extremes of emotion and with significant encounters, often with the faces of the period, whose cameo appearances might well topple into caricature. And at the heart of the matter is the poetry. Television is

not a natural medium for poetry: there are too many distractions from the word and the thought that engendered it. Too easily the hurly burly of well-acted experience can seem to be flattened out into sweetly controlled images, delivered in expertly modulated tones. Then the poet's own words, both poetry and prose, are introduced, and the place of his death is no more specific than "Italy". Since the concentration is on Keats as poet, his last months, when he was unable to write are hurried over. Severn emerges as little more than a prop for the death-bed scene. Even Fanny Brawne's influence and the poet's agony in his unsatisfied love for her are dim-

inished. The writer and director have here succeeded, perhaps too well, in avoiding the trap of tearful melodrama based on a ghastly interest in romance inhibited by convention and consumption, a disease which, for good and all, loses its romantic interest. The play is a straight-forward documentary: it is not clear, for instance, that the poet attempted *Endymion* on the Isle of Wight, and the place of his death is no more specific than "Italy". Since the concentration is on Keats as poet, his last months, when he was unable to write are hurried over. Severn emerges as little more than a prop for the death-bed scene. Even Fanny Brawne's influence and the poet's agony in his unsatisfied love for her are dim-



Benjamin Haydon's life-mask of the poet when he was 21

subject than they are to expounding him and his work to anyone else. But this is not necessarily a negative point: Keats' life was such that a competent programme - and these are more than that - has enough in the way of action and incident, love, rare the viewer. A closer reading of the poetry might well come later. And all credit to the BBC for devoting time and money for nearly three hours to such a subject.

There isn't much to say about Gerard Murphy except that, as far as is humanly possible, he is Keats and probably ought to get a BAFTA award.

Heads, hands, then hearts

Art: The South Bank Show London Weekend Television

The art of public sculpture is alive, if not particularly well, in the Soviet Union. Every local village committee seems to be asking those artists who are officially approved and appropriately subsidised to provide simulacra of the local heroes. They turn out to be permanent embodiments of endless optimism. Or so Binia Miletska's remarkable two part film of contemporary Soviet art showed us last Sunday night on the South Bank Show.

After an endless procession of identical bridges in white surrounded by small bridges in the wind-swept plazas at the Wedding Palace, an earnest pretty blonde lady artist opened the batting for the uplifting qualities of contemporary art. She described with mind-numbing condescension how a series of murals on the history of dance that she had worked on as a student for the cartoon for unskilled workers on a provincial building site had persuaded the workers to straighten their clothes and clean up a bit when taking their communal meal. Art as an instrument to gentile good manners in the middle class mode for the Russian workers was a new idea I hadn't thought of, I must admit.

The first part of the film examined official art and the second the alternative systems of image-making and dissent. Art, the irrepressible urge to individual expression and social criticism. Despite a commentary delivered with portentous solemnity and a touch of irony, the imagery of the film was more concerned to denigrate, describe and analyse than to cheer up just now. For the past 15 years of so, innovative Russian art from just before the First World War until the mid twenties - art very much at the willing service of the new society, but brash, inventive and

exciting - has been the subject of major exhibitions, intensive scholarly investigation and the tender concern of the growing art market. This Russian art - Malevich, Redchenko, Lissitzky to name a few mentioned and shown briefly in the South Bank film - is absorbing because of its quality of daring experiment, its social concern, and its tragic end when (possibly already losing impetus) it was stifled in Russia by political edict. From 1934 - and the resolution from the Artists' Congress of that year was woven into the programme - social realism was the officially approved style.

Yet just two weeks ago the most substantial public showing of this forbidden art (much of it still held in Russia) ever to be seen in Russia went on view in Moscow's Pushkin Museum in the Russian version of the Paris-Moscow exhibition held in Paris' Centre Pompidou (1979-1980). The film was a terrifying moral fable. The dead hand of official art was paramount, and it isn't much use making claims for its popularity. There is no alternative, and in the West there are big museum queues, too.

The didactic programme of the Art Academy (the first year starts drawing heads, in the second year you add hands, and by the fourth year you can progress to the depiction of two human figures in the same painting) is heart-breaking and the emphasis on technique at the expense of imagination does not seem to even provide effective technique judging by the examples on view. The artists and officials who chatted away seemed like energetic zombies.

Some lethal comments were purely visual. Here is *The People's Artist* Glazunov (1.5 million people went to his last exhibition: but what else did they have to go to?) whose own work seems a cross between Madame Tussaud's, the Hollywood epic and Disneyland, sitting in his epic and Disneyland, sitting in his warily panelled apartment sur-

rounded by a glittering collection of icons: wall-to-wall, floor-to-ceiling.

The official portraits, piles of them, are as neat and waxen as capitalist society's boardroom effigies in oil, all individually ironed out. The saddest part of all, as has been shown here in exhibitions of unofficial Russian art, is that those spirited enough to challenge the system end up with systems of their own and even a kind of lifeless art because they have been starved too long of the necessary nutrients and stimulants.

The film was a little ingenious in claiming that Russian art has always been exclusively at the service of the state. It was enervated by rich, eccentric intellectuals, by individual patrons, by eager travellers, when it began to flower so brilliantly at the turn of the century. Also, the Artists' Union is hardly unique to Russia. Some such form of organisation exists in all the Eastern European countries, who however because of their different histories have produced different forms of conformity and defiance. Perhaps a film next about East Germany - and their curious homegrown idiom of contemporary art, which has been labelled social sur-realism?

Marina Valzey

Best plays

Byre Methuen and the BBC are continuing their excellent collaboration over the publication of radio plays. Best Radio Plays of 1980 26.95 incorporates the winners of this year's Cilles Cooper Awards, four plays of varying lengths by William Trevor, Peter Kesteven, Marya Read and Stewart Parker. The play by the latter - *This Kanikaze Ground* (Staff Reinhold Diner) - was recently adapted rather unsuccessfully for television, and viewers who missed it in its original radio form will now be able to get a sense of what it was like.



Last drop of blood

To the last drop of blood. Panoramas, BBC 1.

One guerrilla group in the bush looks much like another, at least to the television viewer. Freedom fighters, wherever they are, carry guns, often Russian, spend much of their time drilling and singing revolutionary songs, and mouth predictable slogans about the justice of their struggle, their preparedness to die for their cause, and the inevitability of ultimate victory. It is no criticism of the Panorama team that spent five days with a guerrilla unit outside South Africa's borders (the country was not identified) that effort was not matched by results.

It is estimated that there are now more than 4,000 black South-African guerrillas under training, many of whom were schoolchildren in Soweto in 1976. Their efficiency is improving, and their sorties into South Africa becoming increasingly successful. But they are still only a minor irritation and not the major threat to the South African system that saying they were. The programme would have been less unbalanced had it concentrated rather more on the significance of the rise of the black trade union movement, and the increasing realisation among blacks of their enormous economic power which, at present, they are using only tentatively.

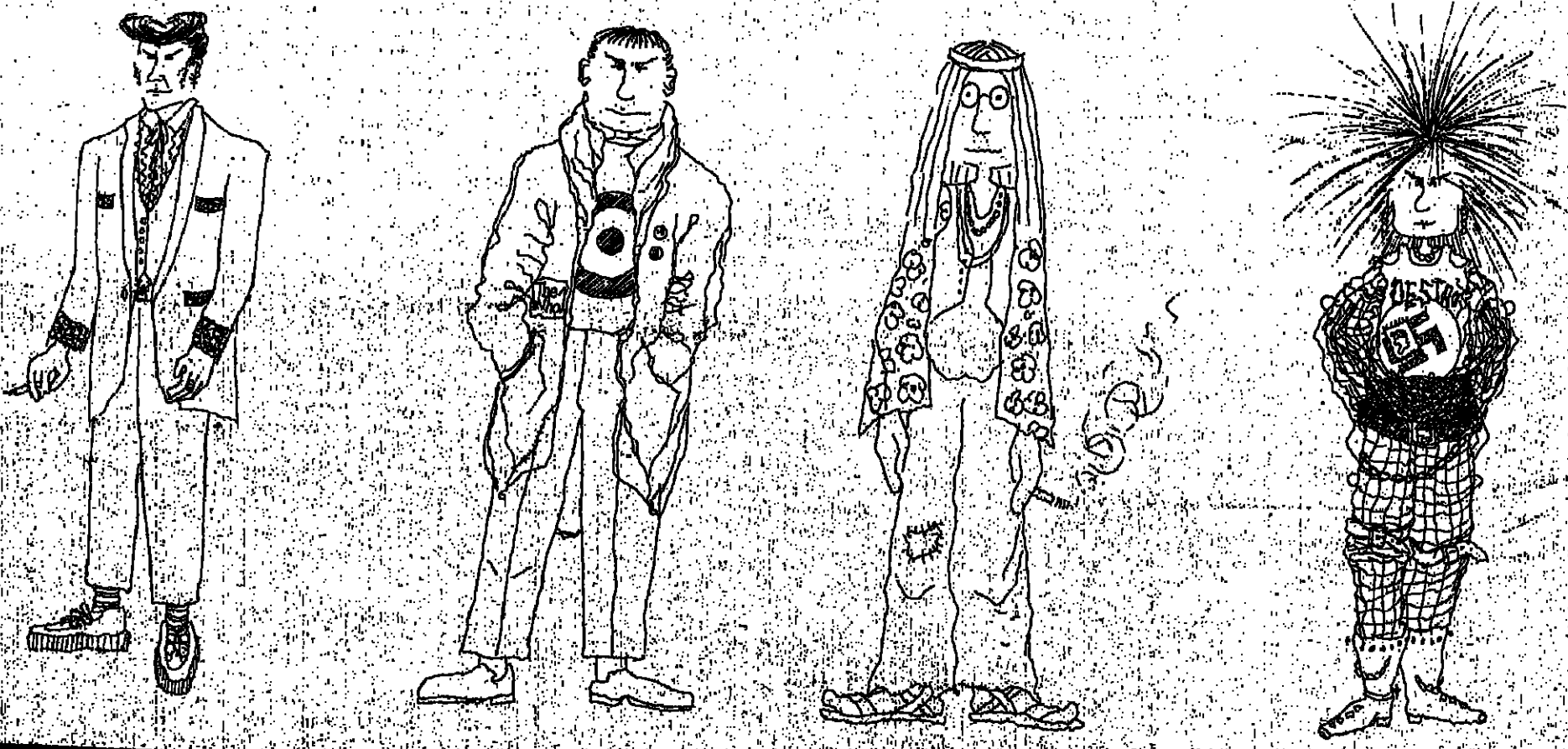
"We are the power of this land. We can bring the country to its

knees. We are the labour of this land" a defiant Winnie Mandela told the cameras, knowing that her clan-destine meeting with Panorama would add to the appalling official harassment to which she is constantly subjected. Her husband, Nelson Mandela, is still considered by blacks of all generations to be their natural political leader.

The programme was at its most successful in its interviews with those who have lost their patience, and, painfully, their belief that change could be achieved peacefully. The young blacks of Soweto had never thought that anyway, but it is an indictment of successive South African governments that they have turned so many decent people to contemplation of violence and revolution as the only way left of acquiring even the most basic human rights.

Marcel Berlins

Impressions of Paris seen through the eyes of its painters. This delightful 25-minute film captures the charm and beauty of romantic Paris through the eyes of its painters. It contrasts the City as it was, on the canvases of its artists, and as it is today, in photographs that distill its essential character. Available free on loan to bona fide schools and organisations. Apply to: TIME OFF LIMITED, 2a Chester Close, London, SW1. Tel: 01-235 8070.



arts

Cathedrals of a new humanity

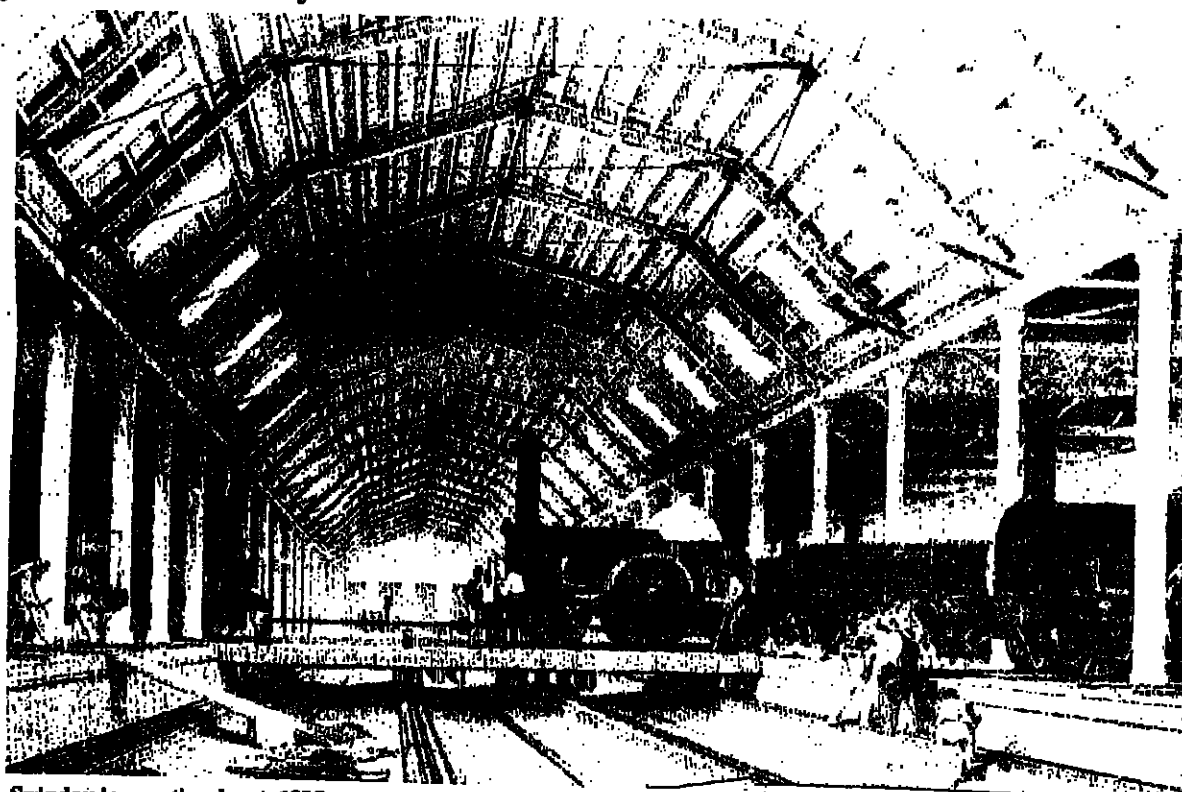
Bernard Denvir on 150 years of the railway station

All Stations: A Journey through 150 years.
Science Museum London.

Gateways to impossible dreams of romance and adventure, frustrated symbols of international contact and understanding, monuments to national and civic pride, cathedrals dedicated to the outmoded religion of industrial progress, centres of the urban hive, pulsating daily with myriads of human beings, involved in their private worlds of parting and encounter, routine or escape, railway stations are still the most evocative and impressive sites of the age of the machine.

"Volcanoes of life" were how they were described by the Russian painter Malevich; to Blaise Cendrars they were "the most beautiful churches in the world"; they seized the imagination of artists as disparate as Frith and Monet, Pissarro and Léger, Delvaux and de Chirico. They stimulated architectural fantasies as wild as anything imagined by Piranesi, and as pompously lush as the most extravagant baroque fantasies of Bernini. At their heyday in the latter half of the nineteenth century, they seemed to Theophile Gautier meeting points of nations, the centre on which all converges, the nuclei of huge starts, whose iron rays stretch out to the ends of the earth. Today they still possess a magic, an architectural interest, and a social significance denied to their modern equivalent, the airport. Who would write a novel with the title *By Gattai Airport I sat down and wept?*

The most magnificent, thoughtful and provocative celebration of the railway station, first shown in Paris at the Pompidou Centre in 1978, and subsequently in Lyons, Milan, Brussels, Madrid and Barcelona, has now reached London, where it will be on view at the Science Museum until September. "All Stations: a journey through 150 years" is more than an exercise in Bettjannousque nostalgia, more than a dissertation in architectural history,



Swindon locomotive depot, 1838

although it contains elements of both. It explores, with a wealth of predominantly pictorial documentation, all those many points at which railway stations impinge on human life, and analyses with imaginative rigour their past, present and future implications.

At its most depressing the history of the station could be seen as the transformation of what was originally intended as an invigorating centre of communal life, a nodal point of communication, a convivial meeting place for travellers, into a sterile, impersonal travel-shops propitiously meddled purely for the functions of consumption.

On the other hand, just as we are inclined to exaggerate the romantic sociability of the old railway station,

our imaginations fed on the imagery of *Murder on the Orient Express* and *The Madonna of the Sleeping Cars*, so we tend to underplay its current relevance. A microcosm of industrial society, the railway station has always been strictly compartmentalized, its users herded into their respective waiting rooms, each knowing his particular role. Crowd control has always been one of its primary and essential disciplines, and it maintains its own legal system, its own police force. Its officials always have been, and even today, still are, dressed in military-style uniforms, which they can display an attitude which often consists of varying combinations of the obsequious and the peremptory. In certain countries sta-

tion-masters even had the right to carry a sabre. Amongst the many exhibits which underline this theme is a photograph of the staff at Stockholm South station in 1900, arranged in a tight pyramidal order; the station master in front, the porters in the far distance. On stations themselves minatory notices are posted everywhere; threats of fines abound; a heavy-handed paternalism exudes from the byelaws.

An essential element in an age of mass conscription, the station's discipline was invaluable in times of war. In France and Germany stations were nerve centres for the distribution of troops - the Gare d'Est in Paris was even awarded the Legion of Honour - as if it were a living hero. Stations were allocated specific

roles - for the evacuation of the wounded, for men on leave, for mobilization. Converted by the Second World War into primary objectives for the attention of the bomber, they also became centres of resistance to occupying forces: railway workers always tending to be amongst the most radical of the urban working class, and there are few railway stations in Europe which do not possess some monument to those of its staff who died for some cause, the validity of which depends on the nationality of the viewer.

At the same time stations, with their great monumental facades, their ponderous dominance of the surrounding environment, were often, probably unconsciously, designed to bolster the political dominance of a system or a class. Hitler, Mussolini and the Soviets all created stations of grandiose proportions, extraordinary architectural achievements of their age. Victoria Station in Bombay, the largest edifice in Asia built by Europeans, remains an indelible reminder of the British presence in India, long after the Raj has gone.

But despite the role which stations have played in the imposition of a belief or the consolidation of a political or social system, they are, like the Baths of Caracalla, or the cathedrals of the middle ages, too often neglected with the sociability dimension. Inextricably woven into the life-pattern of commuters, homes for the drop-out, market places for the dispensers and consumers of drugs, sleeping places for touring adolescents, centres of alcoholic conviviality for the provincial sports fans, stations, as this exhibition so clearly shows, provide an after-irradiation of existence. To millions of people the railway station is where some of the most important events in their lives have been dramatized - leaving home, joining up, going on honeymoon, being deported, going to university, the death itself, as the picture of Cemetery Station specially constructed for the London Necropolis Company in 1850 shows, had its own terminus.

Lunatics, lovers, poets

Waiting for Godot by Samuel Beckett at The Manchester Royal Exchange Theatre at The Round House.
Having a Ball by Alan Bleasdale, The Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith.
Hamlet at The Theatre Royal, Stratford East.
Lunatic and Lover by Michael Meyer, The Bristol Express Theatre Company at Theatrepace.

The heady excitement of the first production of a classic play can, perhaps, never be recaptured. When *Godot* transferred from the Arts Theatre to the Criterion in 1955 the controversy surrounding it continued unabated. The performance I saw was punctuated by rude interruptions and angry outbursts from some of the audience who stomped noisily down the stalls to the stage, shook their fists at the actors, shouted angrily ("rubbish", "insulting", "give us our money back") and left with the exit doors crashing behind them. Their outrage served only to concentrate our attention; the ambiguities and silences of Peter Hall's production held us spellbound.

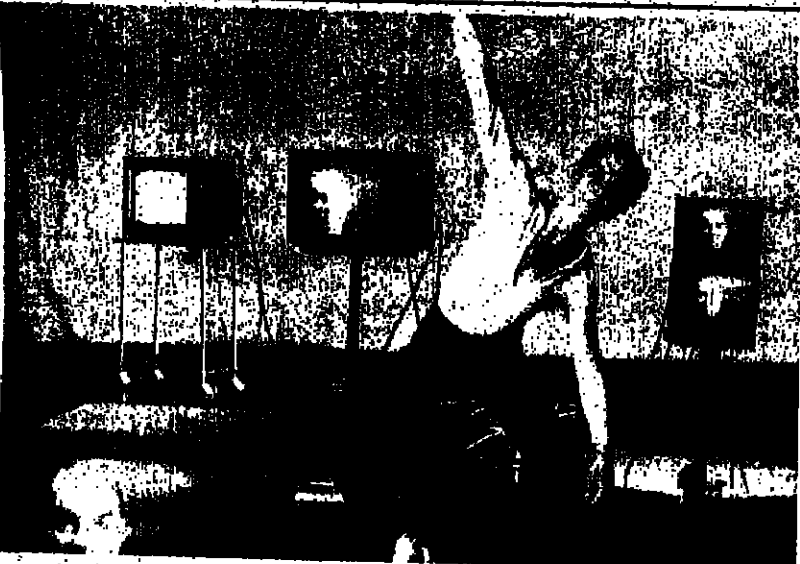
Braham Murray's production doesn't quite do that, neither does it provoke such fierce reactions. How could it? *Godot* is now a classic, the subject of school examinations. What was shocking now seems tame; a comment that had to be made of the recent South African production at The Old Vic. How to avoid the sweeping ineffectiveness of a classic (Fisch's description of a classic) Murray goes to the circus. Beckett's own source of inspiration, and brings on the clowns. Max Wall's Vladimir is a seedy Augustus whose gossamer partner (Nevor Peacock) sprays him

with chewed carrot, slides with Pozzo against him and drives him out of the ring with the laughter that causes bladder trouble.
Going for laughs Murray misses the aching void at the heart of the play. Wall develops into a Raoul clown of tragic dimension. They don't match up.

There is a mismatch, too, in *Having a Ball* from the Oldham Coliseum. Alan Bleasdale's jokey lark about the anxieties of men awaiting vasectomies spark off uproarious laughter. Alan Dossor's playing on the audience's shared experience of shame and embarrassment, and Philip Donaghy's energy as Lenny keep the fun going. But Bleasdale has more serious matters in hand: cosmetic versus "real" surgery, the right to abortion - above all, the nuclear threat.

As for Lindsay Anderson's dead production of *Hamlet* in its entirety, the tyranny of the examination syllabus pursues us out of school, and audience must now sit through *Warwickshire* uncut as though the Bardolby genius never nodded.
Hamlet is a long play to sustain; one that used to be reserved for actors aspiring to genius in their art. It raises many questions, even when taken at word-face value, directed without apparent bias and spoken with studied balance. Anderson's apparent decision to let the text speak for itself, as if that were the play, is an abdication of artistic responsibility. It does no service to Shakespeare, the actor, or the audience. Contrarywise, *Lunatic and Lover*, a documentary play about Strindberg, serves him well. It is short, absorbing, exciting, and now on tour.

John James



Merce Cunningham dance company

Silent languages

How much non-verbal education do British schools really provide for their students? The question is prompted by the variety of dance in London this last fortnight. Classical ballet has had three images: Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, now at the Big Top, Jesus Green, Cambridge until July 4; the Stuttgart Ballet at the Coliseum, followed by the Festival Ballet's *Ottello* now, opening the annual Nureyev Season. Modern dance has Merce Cunningham at Sadler's Wells Theatre until June 20, David Gordon and the Pick Up Company at Riverside Studios, and a short season of choreographic exercises at the Place by students of the London School of Contemporary Dance. This was a mid-Victorian year for their choreography, but it illustrated clearly the

problems students face coming to terms with changes transforming modern dance as much as classical ballet.

The most successful works of the Stuttgart season, for example, were two by the Czech Jiri Kilian, and one by the American Glen Tetley. Both choreographers have successfully grafted modern dance onto a base of classical ballet to create a highly personal dance language. Kilian's *Stations* and Tetley's *The Strange Land*, respectively, are lyrical pieces in which Kilian, endlessly circles, holds, and lifts, body fusions, steps, runs and leaps seeming to rest upon the music. He uses stage space like a canvas to contain his moving images. The result is a visual communication of emotion which rem-

ains in the mind's eye. Tetley's *Rite of Spring*, on the other hand, eliminates space with busy bodies reacting to Stravinsky's superb score. In this version a chosen man is substituted for the chosen maiden giving Richard Cragun a role of which he made the most. Apart from these works the season was only a mixed success marked by the inept standards from the Coliseum's stage technicians and serious artistic misjudgements in programme building. What survived was the dance quality of a proudly classical company.

Similarly classical in his spare restraint is Cunningham, bringing 1976 (*Torse I and II* using the five basic positions of the torso in Cunningham's dance language), to *Chorealis Inserts* created this January to David Tudor's *Phonemes*, as near perfect a statement as one could see of dance movement stripped of emotional connotation. His is a world of contrasts: speed and static silence; strength and weakness, bodies in movement then single limbs, weight and lightness; ideas transmitted through yoking, rather than, but superbly professional dancers.

Not as David Gordon and his Pick Up characters. For him words are as significant as movement. Words tell a story, create a situation. As they talk his six dancers/mimes crawl, climb, stumble, lean and roll in movements mostly unrelated to the words. This contrast is Gordon's style and humour, the nature of his exploration. Like Cunningham, however, he also failed to attract an audience. Hence my question. Does not non-verbal communication like dance require a non-verbal understanding, like most schools ignore? Twyla Tharp, at Sadler's Wells until July 4, will raise the same question.

Peter Brinson

Through the kaleidoscope

Michael Wade on South African literature

Mind Your Colour: the "Coloured" Stereotype in South African Literature. By V.A. February.
Routledge and Kegan Paul £10.50.
0 7103 6002 6.

Mind Your Colour reminds me of one of those kaleidoscope toys made of a brightly coloured cardboard cylinder. Each time you shake it and look through the eyehole at one end you see a different pattern of brightly coloured bits of paper on round screens at the other. Vernie February presents a bewildering array of intellectual positions in under 200 pages. Just when the reader thinks he's called his man as a left wing revisionist in the Non-European Unity Movement with Levi-Straussian leanings, another turn of the page, another shake of the cylinder and the pattern rearranges itself into a rich vein of crypto-conservative romantic nostalgia.

Still, we had a lot of fun with these childhood toys, and February's book is full of interesting things. He analyses the "coloured" stereotypes in South African literature in Afrikaans and English, by whites and non-whites; he is strong and clear on

the necessity for the Afrikaner of presenting the "coloured" as an en-dearing, self-destructive clown, a sort of magistrate's court jester, but he fails to read the puzzle of the white English-language writer's angst on the subject, and is surprisingly severe with Andre Brink for condemning his "coloured" hero to the gallows in *Looking on Darkness*.

He also examines the controversial career of Adam Small, elitist poet and philosopher who began as an Uncle Tom, expressing one element of the intolerable inner division suffered by the "coloured" community in South Africa - the desire to be accepted as whites by the dominant Afrikaner whites. In a generous and perceptive analysis, February shows how Small was radicalised by the events of the sixties and seventies, and comes out cautiously in support of his use of "coloured" patois as a language medium for his verse. The use of creole languages is always strongly and irrationally resisted (at given stages of any liberation struggle) by political and cultural elites within the oppressed group. One recalls the anger of the Nigerian literary elite of the 1950s at the success of Amos Tutuola in obtaining metro-

politan recognition.

February uses a cross-cultural test by comparing the "coloured" image in South African writing with the presentation of mixed breed characters in the literature of the Dutch East Indies in the colonial period; he floats anthropological straws, drawing heavily on Joseph Campbell; he quotes Lenin, Melville, Herskovits, and Wilson Harris, and uses H.P. Africa's unpublished thesis to provide a linguistics-based angle on his subject. He has an appendix on Doctor Abdurahman, the African Peoples Organisation and the Teachers League of South Africa, another on race classification laws, and yet another on Thomas Pangle, in which he bases the broad romantic vein that runs through the whole book.

He misses, however, a scene crucial to his theme from one of the most important novels he deals with. In *Mine Boy*, Peter Abrahams' black countryman hero, Xuma, comes to town and is soon running away from the police. In his flight, he encounters one "coloured" man who tries to impede him, then a second who, to his surprise, helps him to escape. For years this served as a precise symbolic summation of the "coloured"

issue in the eyes of the blacks as a group, and especially those involved in the politics of protest and liberation. Abrahams' novel is not, as February calls it, a "Jim-cones-to-Joburg" novel, nor an earlier forerunner of *Cry the Beloved Country*. It is a unique South African literary attempt to show that urbanisation and industrialisation lead to the proletarian revolution, rather than inevitable moral collapse.

February's book has the faults of the better kind of literary-cultural doctoral thesis. It reflects an entirely genuine psychological need to communicate widely something the writer knows all too intimately and painfully; it conscientiously seeks a common language to express the pain to those who have not experienced it. The book lacks focus, and the quality of analysis is prety uneven. But it is sometimes very good. And the extension of the problem to other creole cultures is sensible and overdue.

One minor caveat: February calls the present writer "the South African critic". The South African authorities relieved me of the first part of that tag many years ago.

There is no limit on the number of entries which publishers may submit. No proof copies can be considered. Three copies of all entries should be sent to:

The Literary Editor,
c/o Valerie Alderson,
67 High Road,
Wormley, Brixton, Surrey,
Surrey, EN10 6JJ.
Tel: Hoddeston (61) 63851

Review copies of titles entered for the Awards should be sent in the usual way to the Literary Editor at the TES office.

books

Just Joe

Ideas and Intervention: Social Theory for Practice. By Joe Bailey.
Routledge and Kegan Paul £7.50 and £3.75.

For his theme Joe Bailey really should have used his full forename. Just "Joe" somehow gives the impression of a baggy trousersed, half-shaven, early middle-aged, down-trodden "do gooder" - a fellow who over a couple of pints can occasionally be induced to casually reflect on the life he's led helping humanity in some modest, behind-the-scenes capacity. In fact the Hard and Paper Back Joe we're presented with here is a real disciplinarian.

Let it be said, Mr Bailey, "Prof" Bailey, Joseph van Bailey or even "Old Bailey" is actually out to "do good". He's got a message. Unfortunately there's an odds on chance that most of his readers will feel they're in that classic movie scene where some mortally wounded old cove tries to splutter out the secret ("The treasure is in the... in the...") but can never quite make it.

No doubt there's gold in them there pages for those who don't mind digging - and digging. For adventurous prospectors who enjoy the challenge of no laughs on the dead language trail, here's a brief guide (freely translated) to the Bailey terraine: somehow sociology as a body of knowledge has been the victim of a gigantic gang-bang by politicized paranoids, schizophrenic world improvers and the cheap peddlers of polytechnic platitudes. Having lost its virginity and spawned a multitude of curious and creative infants, how can such a cross-purposed discipline begin to offer practical aid?

Bailey undoubtedly has the answer somewhere in his book and the only worry is that those readers who actually discover it will somehow forget it before they can get back to tell the rest of us. Such awful things do happen.

Geoffrey Parkinson

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The Peak Mathematics Department, FREEPOST
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Nelson House, Watton-on-Thames,
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METHUEN

books

Real and imagined

Philip Sauvain on a new primary geography series

Oxford New Geography series. Books 1, 2, 3. By Gordon Elliott. Book 4. By Keith Martin. Oxford University Press £1.95 each.

With its vivid, dramatic artwork in full colour, and a text brimming over with bright ideas, this series would have been unbeatable, had it not been seriously flawed by assumptions about the structure of society which do not always accord with those of the real world of the 1990s. After all the recent publicity, it is difficult to see why the "Happy Families" style of geography employed in these books, should consistently depict a world in which the men go out to work and the women stay at home. Since this is so obviously at odds with the everyday experience of children with working mothers, it is ironic to read that each book has been designed to use "familiar situations" as a springboard for the exploration of less familiar and distant environments.

As if inviting further disbelief, Book 3 begins a "Neighbourhood" topic with "This is the Granby's house... Can you see Mrs Granby? Where is she?" Predictably, Mrs Granby is inside, presumably tidying up. Less predictably, her house is large and detached, with a long driveway, white gate, and a pool in the garden. In the select neighbourhood shown, it must be worth upwards of £75,000 - a "distant" rather than a "familiar" environment for many teachers, let alone children.

In stark contrast, page 25 shows a full page picture purporting to show "Murkville... a town somewhere in England. It is not a real town. But there are many like it." I wonder where! The artist's ludicrous conception of Murkville seems to come direct from Dickens. Six pitheads stand in unlikely close proximity to each other, and fictitious smoke belches into the air from the factory chimneys and from the roofs of exclusively-terraced houses. Despite the tremendous clean-air achievements of cities such as Sheffield and Stoke-on-Trent, we are told in the singularly ill-informed text accompanying the picture, that "No one seems to care. The coal fires pour out masses of black smoke into the

air. The factory chimneys add more." These are the blemishes on what is otherwise a valiant attempt to introduce "the basic skills and concepts of the New Geography at the primary level." Admittedly a very large amount of the material here is already familiar to primary school teachers in the guise of environment studies; but the authors treat it afresh, with great panache, and a bewildering melange of techniques - from sample studies and cartoon strips to simulations and board games of the "advance 4 squares" variety.

Each book is divided into three sections - Explorations (skills), Face to Face (people's occupations) and Links (i.e. those "that make modern life possible"). These are further broken down into units with topics generally completed on two facing pages. A synopsis on page 96 of each book explains this simple structure, but makes no attempt to show how, or why, the concepts and skills introduced in each book are further developed in the books which follow.

Since the philosophy and practice of the New Geography is far from well-known to the average, non-specialist, primary school teacher, the reasons for the apparent confusion of topics in each book should have been made crystal clear. For example, a teacher might want to know why the technique of dot distributions, which begins so promisingly in Book 1, should peter out at the attainment level of the eight-year old, and warrant no further development in Books 2, 3, and 4.

Inevitably the idiosyncratic pages linger longer in the memory than the many other pages which combine excellent colour artwork with straightforward, relevant and sensible text. On the surface the books appear to offer good value, for Oxford have spared no expense to make them as visually attractive as possible. Yet with 200-300 words to each A4 page, many primary school teachers may find that these books provide rather more new geography than can be accommodated on the timetable.

Philip Sauvain

'Beautifully produced, the paperback World's Classics from OUP keep tumbling out of a horn of plenty.' *Punch*

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Children's literature

Cops and robbers - world wide

The Pigeon Hole. By Kenneth Ireland. Dennis Dobson £3.95. 0 234 72215 0.

The Xenon File. By Richard Hayes. Macmillan £4.95. 0 333 26899 7.

Arctic Adventure. By Willard Price. Jonathan Cape £4.95. 0 224 01819 1.

For students of the adventure-thriller genre in children's fiction these three novels - set variously and unmistakably in Southern Ireland, West London and Greenland - have some illuminating pointers. What is shared by them all is the reckless, helter-skelter pace and unshamed implausibility of their plots, and an unerring allegiance to the stylised formula within which each story has been conceived. What clearly separates them, and affords each a very different atmosphere, is geographical location.

Kenneth Ireland's previous novels have been powerfully steeped in the Devon and Cornwall countryside, with holidaying children as the protagonists in tales of sea-adventure and smuggling. Extending the Celtic connections and employing his favoured device *The Pigeon Hole* plots Helen Orlan on vacation with her aunt in "a dead-and-alive hole" that is "a tiny village in the Irish Republic. This author also enjoys pot-holes and his jaunty narrative gets into full stride with Helen's discovery in a cave of the

young Naif, on the run from a wicked Arabian gang.

A more peaceful outpost Helen could not have imagined on arrival; within days poisonous snakes, an IRA bomb factory, a secret distillery, a mystical priestess and a runaway Indian Prince erupt on the scene. Mr Ireland offers an affectionate glimpse of the village life with its gossip and illegal whiskey trade, the salmon farm and peat cutters, Naif studying Gaelic alongside the old distiller. As with his earlier books *The Cove* and *The Fogou* the author here reveals a sure grasp of place; but the climax is disappointing, the various strands untidily brought together and the invention always straining credibility.

Richard Hayes comes into that category of compulsive storytellers who are readily willing to sacrifice any niceties of literary style to the demands of a contrived storyline. In this sequel to *The Secret Army* Hayes weaves an incredible scenario around a cast of thousands - a group of primary schoolchildren, the ILEA Special Council (whoever they may be), the Police, the Special Armed Services, Interpol, the CIA, the FBI and as General Mason declares in cavalier fashion "anyone else we please".

Fresh from former triumphs *Madame Nosotro* has reopened her London Headquarters (intriguingly concealed through the wall of a West London terraced house), intent on bringing together four international scientists inside whose

minds she has locked the plans of a brainwashing machine to beat the world. From the opening kidnap to the climatic shoot-out and explosion on the Thames Barrier, there is scarcely a paragraph without a slice of B-movie dialogue or the antics of Madame's bully-boys. The ingredients are unassailable: kidnapping plot, brush-stroke characterisation and, suffice to say, scope for a further instalment.

Arctic Adventure is the fourteenth in this internationally best-selling series; whether his intrepid heroes (and it is emphatically Man's world) are up the Amazon or tigers, the formula is much the same. In this latest novel Roger and Hal are collecting specimens for their father's zoo, and succeed in capturing their various quarry with consummate ease and the assistance of a friendly polar bear. Price's technique is to sort of Cal My Bluff about the natural world thus the reader learns about the whistling Beluga whale, the narwhal, underwater exploration in Neoprene suits, that the average Kodiak bear weighs 2000 pounds and that a williwaw, contrary to expectation, is a hurricane, typhoon and tornado all-in-one. The simply written, episodic chapters and spirit of unerring adventure are perennially popular with most 12 and 13 year-old boys I know.

Roy Blatchford.

Inside a hedge

A Walk through the Seasons. By Alfred Leutcher. Methuen Children's Books £7.95. 0 416 05710 1.

Hedgehog. By Eric Thomas and John T. White. Ash and Grant £4.95. 0 904069 397.

Compilers of information books on any topic have to choose between covering a wide general area and hoping to focus attention on particular details within it; or concentrating on one aspect of their subject and then directing their reader's attention to its wider implications. Provided the author has a genuine enthusiasm for the subject the second alternative promises the greater success. Alfred Leutcher, who describes about 10 different types of habitat for each of the four seasons, and who with his inclusion of wild boar and badgers, is clearly not content to confine himself to the fauna and flora of the British Isles, has chosen the first way.

The result is most disappointing. The idea of providing a guide to encourage children to keep their eyes open throughout the year in gardens, meadows, moors and woods as well as by the sea-shore and on the mountains is still a good one, although it has been done many times before. This attempt fails because all the places are so anonymous and generalized that they bear

no resemblance to any stretch of countryside the child is likely to be familiar with; while the arrangements of allocating all the specimens to particular seasons leads to much arbitrary over-simplification.

The result is a superficial book that is unlikely to engage a child's interest despite the colourful illustrations by various hands; and the suggestions (presented in a tiresome diary form) of the ways of recording and observing seasonal changes. That is a pity, for there are some good things here.

Although the illustrations have an unpleasant Walt Disney condescendence, they are clear enough to help a child identify some of the flowers, birds and insects they may come across on a country walk; and what is of more unusual value, to recognise species of trees from their shapes in winter. Indeed as far as this book goes, winter is the best season. I liked the sequence on animal footprints in the snow, the sensible remarks on hibernation and the suggestion of shining a torch on soil or leaf mould to see what might crawl out of it. I was not so happy with the reference to fossils, also presented for this season; and any child who is led to expect from the "diary" entry here that a farmer may present him with a stone age hand axe is in for a disappointment.

I suspect that sort of absurdity creeps in because the author is trying to cram too much into his book, and

seems almost afraid to concentrate too on any one topic unless he loses the reader's interest. *Hedgehog*, with its lively text by John T. White, and its delightful and informative illustrations by Eric Thomas, goes that much further and shows that such fears are groundless. This book shows that a close study of one aspect of the countryside (which is still happily familiar) can be absorbing in itself and almost limitless in its implications. Both writer and artist are clearly absorbed by the part the hedge has played in the shaping of the English landscape.

Their presentation of what there is to be learnt from a few yards of hedgerow leads the reader into rural social history (they follow the development of the hedge from the Saxon *haga* to the unfortunate grubbing out of field divisions in our own time); and, through a study of the way individual plants depend on each other to an understanding of basic ecology. Other avenues open up as words and pictures demonstrate the part the hedgerow plants played in herbal medicine, and folk lore; the uses to which each kind of wood was put; and the techniques of the hedger's craft. No-one, having read this book can fail to look more closely at a hedge and to continue to learn from it. *Hedgehog* should be used for inspiration and reference, in both capacities it will delight and inform.

Shirley Toulson

Divide and rule

Apartheid. By John Addison. Batsford Educational £5.50. 7134 2485 0.

Apartheid is not really about separation; or indeed the "development" of any group in South Africa except the white. It is about maintaining the existence of those external social and economic circumstances which will ensure a supply of cheap black labour.

The racist orientation of South Africa has been clear for some three centuries. The word "apartheid" came into use around 1948,

however, and suggested that this was a new phenomenon, which it certainly was not. Non-whites have been increasingly exploited and politically "segregated" and the new laws that came with "apartheid" have only defined it more clearly, and applied it more systematically. And attempts to suppress opposition have grown increasingly brutal in the face of a Black opposition which remains miraculously moderate and humane. "Separate development", a slightly less loaded phrase, became fashionable in the decade (1963-75) when South Africa attempted to improve its image abroad, while doing little

for the non-whites on whom its economy depends.

John Addison's potted early history of South Africa depicts the idea that white people settled South Africa before black people, and his detailed account of the development of apartheid is clear, readable, and balanced. Two comments, however, he seems to accept: the Darwinian and now sociologically outdated notion of "primitive" and "advanced" peoples, and the attendant myth of Western "enlightenment" and "progress".

Prabha S. Gupta

Materials with mixed motives

John B. May on publications for use in integrated science

Selecting materials to support a course or syllabus was once a straightforward choice between a limited number of well-known text-books. Today there is a bewildering variety. As well as text-books there are workcards, activity packs, worksheets, teachers' guides, assignment cards, guides to experiments and question books.

By comparing the publications that have recently appeared with those that were available in the mid 1970s it is possible to detect several trends. Three significant changes have struck the writer's eye. There are an increasing number of courses that claim to be "modular" in approach.

A number of "curriculum packages" include much more than a basic text-book.

There is an increasing use of the term "social relevance". Textbooks, by their nature, are sequential. Although they don't have to be, they are usually used in the order of their contents.



Because all the material is bound together in one book, all pupils must have all the material. Several advantages are claimed for modular materials: different classes, or groups within a class, can use different materials; the pupil has the text-book only for the limited time he is working on that topic; the material is easier to value the course to the needs of particular groups of pupils. There are a number of examples of this approach. Three can be mentioned here.

Insight to Science published by Addison-Wesley, is a collection of materials for the 11-13 age range written by a curriculum development team from the London Education Authority. It consists of twelve units, intended for pupils of all abilities, each meant to cover about half a term's work. Hence selection is essential. The basis of the work is a set of worksheets but the materials also include teachers' notes, background booklets, tapes and filmstrips.

Modular Science published by Blackie, consists of a number of 32 page topic books. Each module includes a diagnostic test to assess a pupil's attainment. Perhaps the most extensive set of modular materials is *Nuffield Science 13-16* which is intended to provide a CSE Integrated Science scheme. It consists of 44 modules, each module having a pupil's book, a teacher's guide. This course is extremely flexible. There are 15 modules to cover the basic work for year three, 11 modules for years four and five for pupils making a single certificate CSE and an additional 10 modules for year six and five for those taking a double certificate. In addition there are a further seven optional modules.

There are a number of courses that provide extensive packages of materials. A good example is the material based on the revised version of the *Scottish Integrated Science Course for S1 Level*. The "package" consists of:

A set of disposable workcards published by Heinemann as the *Science Worksheets*. These are a completely re-designed (and greatly improved) version of the old worksheets. They are available in book form, or as sheets to be pulled off for individual use. The teacher's guide to the *Scottish Science S1 and S2* published by the Scottish Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education gives an

extensive description of the way the worksheets can be used.

Science 2000, the full colour successor to *Science for the 70s*, published by Heinemann. The two books cover the same material as in the *New Science Worksheets*. The texts can be used either in conjunction with the *New Science Worksheets* or independently.

The third component of this package is two books of assessment questions, *Assessment Questions for Integrated Science*, intended to cover the same material as *New Science Worksheets*. A teacher's guide accompanies these two public books. Assessment questions for Integrated Science are published by Heinemann.

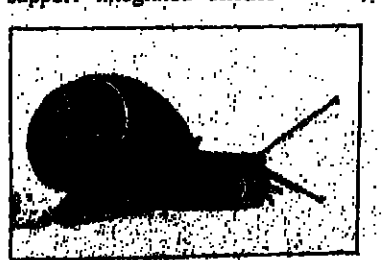
The view of science presented in school courses has changed significantly in the last few years. Many of the earlier courses, presented science as a somewhat academic activity; in effect a training in science. However Nuffield Secondary Science placed great emphasis on the "significance" of science to the pupil.

The Schools Council Integrated Science Project placed considerable emphasis on social relevance, an approach adopted by a welcome newcomer, *Science in Society* published jointly by the Association for Science Education and Heinemann. This material is intended for use in general studies in the Sixth form, as a support for 'A' level courses or as a resource in higher or further education. The courses can lead to an AO level examination, "Science in Society", organised by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board and available through all G.C.E. boards. The aims of this course give an idea of its intentions.

It is the aim of Science in Society to lead students to:

- understand the nature and limitations of scientific knowledge
- appreciate that the use of scientific knowledge can be either beneficial or detrimental to society and the environment
- an awareness that the Earth's resources are finite
- understand the need to take account of all relevant constraints in making reasoned decisions, and to develop the ability to do so
- recognise that making decisions may involve moral considerations.

There are other welcome developments that could be discussed. These include material genuinely intended for the less able; material intended for the primary age range; material produced by local groups such as the Association for Science Education sponsored material for the "Less Academically Motivated Pupil" (L.A.M.P.). The criteria that may be used in the selection of materials to support integrated science courses,



From a booklet "Invertebrates", *Insight to Science*.

were discussed in an earlier article. (Materials for Mixing It, TES 20.1.78). A copy of these criteria can be obtained on request of a.s.e. from the writer at the Centre for Science and Mathematics Education, Bridge Place, Fulham, London SW6 4LR. In the space available it is possible to do no more than list the integrated science materials available that have been brought to the attention of the writer and to indicate their scope. Further details of the courses can be obtained from the publisher.

Materials intended for the younger age range 11 to 13/14
Assessment Questions for Integrated Science by Stewart Kellington. Age range 11-14 - all abilities.

Two books of assessment items covering the material in 'New Science Worksheets'.
Price Book 1 Sections 1-8 £1.20
Book 2 Sections 9-15 £1.20
Teachers Guide £3.00

Centre Science
Editors Colin Terry and Tony Loomore, developed with the support of the Cwtyd Centre for Educational Technology.
Hart-Davis.
Age range 11-13 - all abilities
20 pupils books, mostly 32-page, and 2 teachers' guides.
Price 32-page pupil books

Teachers' guide 40p each
Basic Skills in Science by John Merrigan and Peter Herbert.
Hart-Davis.
Age range 11-13+, less able
A scheme to help less able pupils master basic skills in science.
Price Skills book - for pupils 75p
Test sheets - 38 split duplicating masters

£12.50 + VAT
Teacher's book £3.45
Combined Science 1 and 2 by G. Green, K. Petford, A. Short and D. Walker.
John Murray.
Age range 11-13, all abilities
Two texts and accompanying teachers' guide to cover the first two years of Secondary Science.
Price Book 1 £1.75
Book 2 £2.40
Teachers Guide 1 £2.25
Teachers Guide 2 £2.25

Combined Science 3 by M. Atherton, B. Jones and D. McCullough.
John Murray.
Age range 13/14, all abilities
A pupils text and accompanying teachers' guide to fit third year programmes.
Price Text £2.25
Teachers Guide £2.25

Questions in Combined Science 1 and 2 by G. Green, K. Petford, A. Short, D. Walker and D. Charles.
John Murray.
Two pupils books and teachers' guide of assessment items to accompany the texts of the same title.
Price Questions in Combined Science 1 95p
Questions in Combined Science 2 £1.10
Teachers book 1 £1.45
Teachers book 2 £1.85

Combined Science Worksheets by S. Artless, N. Davies, D. Evans and D. Hambleton.
Wheaton.
Age range 11-13, all abilities
A course in worksheet form based on Nuffield Combined Science. Available as books or sets of spirit masters.
A Teachers' Guide provides background information.
Price Books 1 and 2 £1.30 each
Master from £1.00 each
Teachers book £1.80

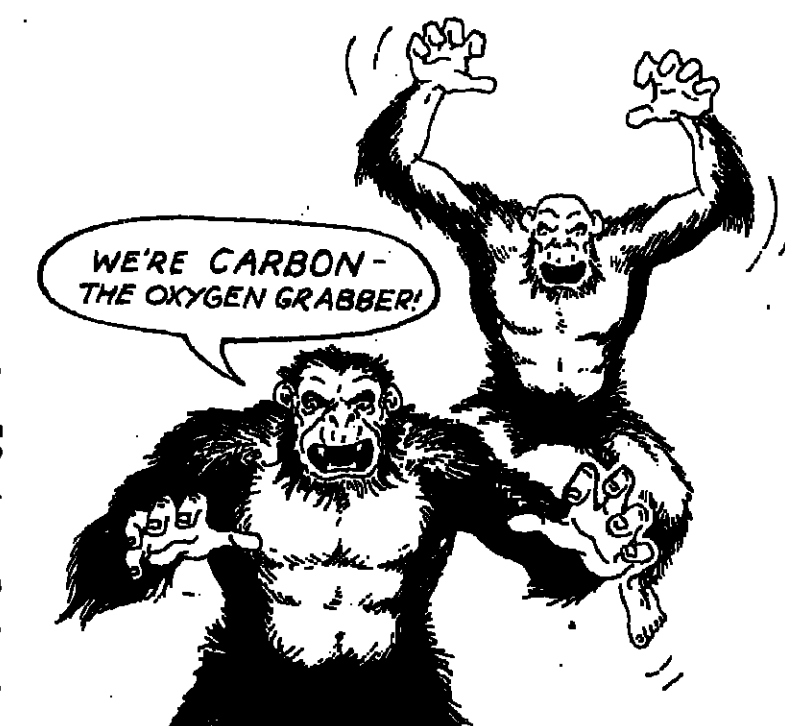
Everything, Everywhere, Everyone by B. Buckle, R. Sinton and L. Young.
Oxford University Press.
Age range 11-14, all abilities
Two pupils books containing practical activities, summaries and background reading. The Teachers' book provides support material for the teacher.
Price Pupil Book 1 £2.50
Pupil Book 2 £2.50
Teachers Book £3.00

Insight to Science
Project director Dennis Marshall. Published by Addison-Wesley for the Inner London Education Authority.
Age range 13-16, all abilities
12 units each containing workcards, a technical guide and supplementary material in the form of background booklets, filmstrips and cassette tapes. Workcards are graded to cover different levels of ability.
Price £30 per unit.

Integrated Science: The Wreath Valley Project
by D. Tinbergen, and P. Thorburn. Edward Arnold.
Age range 11-14, all abilities
A three year course providing detailed instructions for classwork and background information.
Price Book 1 £2.50
Book 2 £2.50
Book 3 £3.00

Nuffield Combined Science
Longman for the Nuffield-Chelsea Curriculum Trust.
Age range 11-13, all abilities
The course is covered in two teachers' guides. A third guide gives details of apparatus and course management.
Pupils' material - Activities Packs 1 and 2
Price Teachers Guide 1 £6.80
Teachers Guide 2 £6.25
Teachers Guide 3 £4.50
Activities Packs 1 and 2 £3.50 each

Nuffield Combined Science Themes for the Middle Years
Longman for the Nuffield-Chelsea Curriculum Trust.
Age range 9-14, all abilities
Each of the 12 themes consists of a teachers' guide; and study cards and activity cards for the pupils. Each theme is sold as a pack.
Price £10.95 per pack, a pack contains four copies of each of the four study cards and four copies of the sixteen activity cards and a set of teachers' notes.
Science: the Basic Skills
L. J. Campbell, R. I. Carlton, E. J. Ewington, R. H. Stone, D. W. H. Tripp and R. S. Wood.
Routledge and Kegan Paul.
Age range - up to CSE or O level
Continued on next page



From a booklet on metals, the Nuffield Science 13-16 project.

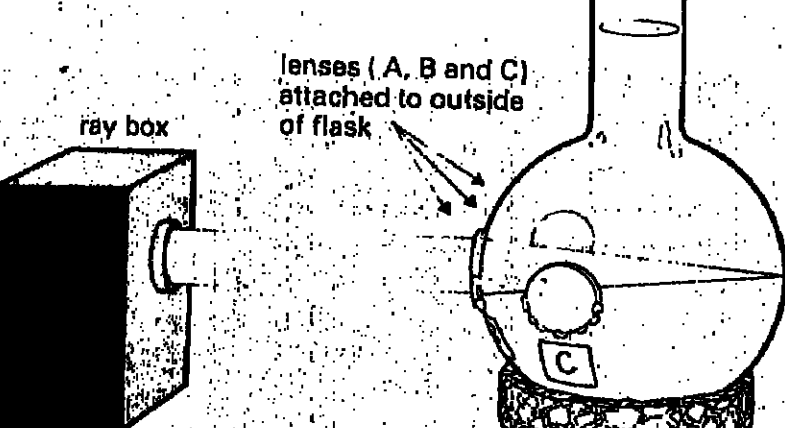
Age range 11-14, all abilities
A three year course providing detailed instructions for classwork and background information.
Price Book 1 £2.50
Book 2 £2.50
Book 3 £3.00

Nelson Science 11-13
by John Summerville.
Nelson.
Age range 11-13, all abilities
Two pupils' books and a teachers' book. Two sets of spirit masters for experimental work.
Price Pupils Books, Stage 1 £1.75
Stage 2 £1.95
Teachers Book £1.95
Spirit masters £12.00 each set.

Nuffield Combined Science Themes for the Middle Years
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Age range - up to CSE or O level
Continued on next page

Shine parallel beams of light from the ray box through each lens in turn.



From a workcard on eyes, *Insight to Science*.

resources

media

Future calm

Malcolm Peltu on 'Living in the Future'

ETV
Finding Out
Living in the Future
Eight 15 minute episodes. Summer term (May 6 to July 6) Mondays 9.47, Wednesdays 11.17. Repeated Autumn term (starting September 21) Mondays 11.22, Wednesdays 11.02.

Associated book: Living In The Future by Alan Radnor (ITV Books/Macdonald Phoebe, £3.50).

Thames TV's *Living In The Future* is an adventurous attempt to bring computer literacy to seven to nine year olds. It has some serious faults, particularly its tendency to suffer from delusions of technological grandeur and to project images of a cosy, middle class science fiction future world. But its gentle approach, with an emphasis on the use of information technology, establishes a framework that should be built on by teachers and makers of other programmes on this subject.

The first episode includes a statutory geneculture to the Great Silicon Chip but no attempt is made to explain how it works or the importance of the software programs which get micro to do useful work. Such explanations are left to the last programme, but children may want to know more about how the technology works than what it does. However, in the attractive accompanying book, descriptions of the technology appear at the beginning.

The first programmes focus attention on the kinds of ordinary products and services incorporating the technology. Episodes two to five illustrate particular applications in education work, home and medicine. Presenter Sally James provides an unobtrusive link and the camera is allowed to show the use of the technology without a constant barrage of hard-edged statistics and exhortations in the voice over.

The episodes on education and work illustrate the main flaws in the series. They showed the potential of the technology without raising any questions about the value or harmful effects of some applications.

Changing landscapes

by Nick Thomas

Manescape
Eight half-hour programmes from HTV West, 9.30 a.m. Sundays in London, various times in other regions

Science at Work
Project Director John Taylor Addison-Wesley
Age range 14-16 for less able pupils
18 Units - each unit consisting of 5 pupils books and one teachers guide.
Each unit is meant to cover half a term's work.
Price £6.50 per Unit.
Science in Society
Project Director J. L. Lewis
The Association for Science Education and Heinemann Educational Books.
Age range 16+ all abilities
12 teachers for use in general studies in sixth form or equivalent. It can be used by arts or science students and can lead to an AO examination.
Price Readers - supplied in packs of five copies of one title £3.75
Omnibus pack - one copy of each reader £8.50
Teachers Guide £10.50

Science to Shittem
by S. Popple and M. Williams Oxford University Press
Age range up to 16 - CSE Level
Pupils text covering most material found in various CSE General Science examinations.
Price £3.25

A new 17-minute film explaining the nature and uses of concrete has been produced by the Concrete and Concrete Association under the title *Concrete Is*. The film is aimed primarily at non-technical audiences in schools and colleges of higher education. It shows

For instance, in the programme on education, examples were shown of computer-assisted learning techniques. At the start of the episode, the programme's advisor, Professor Tom Stonor of Bradford University, says forcefully that schools will be "handicapped" pupils unless they introduce computers quickly. No mention is made of the damage that can be done by bad computer-assisted learning software nor of the dangers of creating a generation of children who feel more comfortable talking to machines than sharing in human contact and discussions. There is a tendency to take the line that all technology is good.

In the episode on work, there is a reference to word processors which can "correct spelling." There are a few word processors which can perform limited functions on checking spelling but it is wrong to give the impression that typists in the future need not bother with spelling.

Throughout the first three programmes, claims are made about the kinds of jobs children may have in the future, such as driving space shuttles or working on the moon. There is no mention of the jobs that will be lost, nor is there an indication of the deskilling which will reduce the satisfaction of many existing jobs.

Even if these problems are not fully brought out in the programmes, supporting material should be provided which could be used to take the edge off of some of the technological gloss.

Episode six of the series looks at energy requirements in the future, which is a welcome recognition that there are other important technologies. Episode seven will examine the impact of the technology on international inter-dependence and society in general. I hope this will include some scepticism as well as further examples of technical possibilities. Overall, *Living In The Future* is a reasonable introduction to the potential of the technology. It could be used as a starting point for investigations into the positive negative role of technology.

let this pass - is it not disgracefully shoddy, in 1981, to refer to humanity as "man"? And just for the sake of a silly title...

The series includes some beautiful film of great industrial monuments where one might least expect them; the Victorian farm, for instance, conceived as a little kingdom with its own foundry, gasworks and lime-kiln - yet built on a grand scale, without the split between functional and aesthetic inherent in by high-cost labour. Clearly such a series can do little more than skim the surface of its subject; but some glittering fish have been captured in the process.

It would have helped, though, if the series had been clearer and more disciplined: about the limits of its subject. When it tries to address contemporary issues, it falls flat on its face when discussing nuclear power, for example; a travesty of a vital and much-analysed issue. Equally, *Manescape* does not really accomplish what it claims to do - to show how the landscape has been reshaped by human needs.

There is useful material though for a range of teaching uses, starting with history and geography. If anyone has taped this series, and a free "glossary" is available listing relevant sites, with map references.

It is available on free loan from the association's film library at Wexham Springs, Slough SL3 6PL.

Briefings

Radio & tv OU and CE

The Wild Duck (Saturday, 11.25, Monday, 06.40 BBC2)

The complete third act of Ibsen's play preceded by some scene setting from Acts One and Two. Michael Bryant plays Gregors, who rejects his father and determines on a faithful course of action.

Bestseller: The Odyssey (Saturday, 22.15 Radio 4)

The first in a series about famous books and their authors. Kenneth McLeish looks at how the poem was composed, and speculates on who Homer was. Extracts from the story feature Timothy West as Odysseus and Robert Powell as Homer.

For schools

My World (Monday, 9.30 ITV)

4 to 6 year olds are introduced to the concept of weight. They compare weights of objects by holding them and then using different weighing machines.

Merry-Go-Round (Monday, 11.00, Thursday, 10.10 BBC1)

"It couldn't happen to me" shows 8 and 9 year olds how a child is treated in hospital after an accident. Aims to promote road safety and show that hospital procedures are not frightening.

Springboard (Monday, 11.20 VHF4)

7 to 9 year olds begin a unit based on West Indian folk tales. "The Arrival" tells how the Caribs and Arawaks came to live on the Caribbean islands.

Voix de France (Tuesday, 9.30 VHF4)

Raymond Escoffier presents a programme of interviews about the newest Swiss canton, Le Jura. Jurassiens give their views on the present state of Switzerland.

Writer's Workshop (Tuesday, 10.00 ITV)

9 to 12 year olds watch some of sport's most exciting moments. How can they be described in words, and what are the problems in providing a running commentary?

Facts for Life (Wednesday, 10.35 ITV)

"Breaking Point" deals with the prevention of accidents and the treatment of victims. The over 15s consider the value of seat belts and head restraints, and learn about bone injuries.

Science All Around (Wednesday, 11.02 BBC1)

9 to 12 year olds study two aspects of water.

Near and Far (Wednesday, 14.18 BBC1)

What are "Grasslands"? 9 to 11 year olds compare the tropical savannas of Africa and the dust bowls of North America.

Listening and Writing (Friday, 11.20 VHF4)

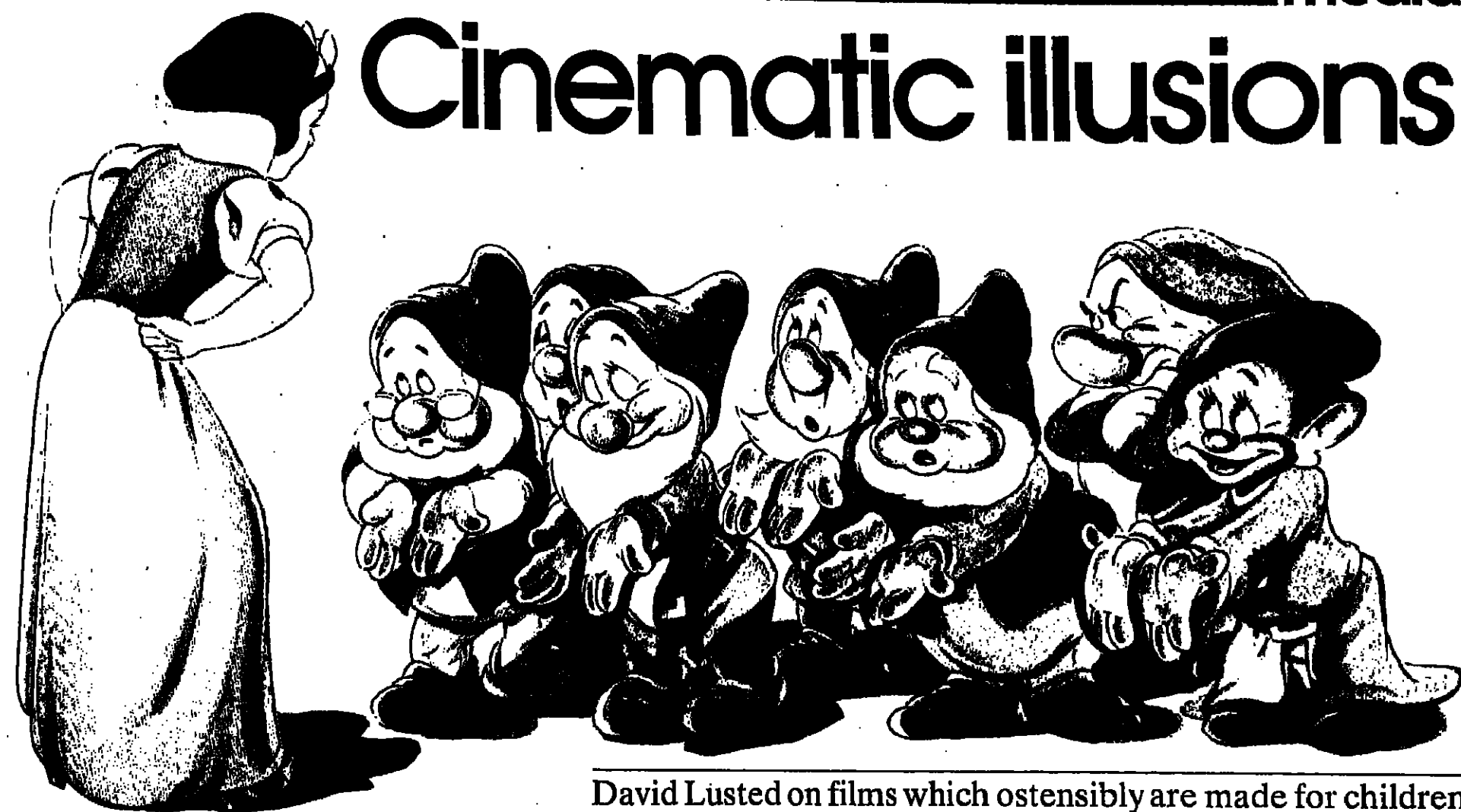
Two programmes on Japanese contented and tragedies in preparation for the Japanese exhibition in the Autumn. 11 to 14 year olds hear the sad tale of Kagekiyo who is too ashamed to accept his new-found daughter.

Chalkface is a weekly news and magazine programme for teachers, which goes out on ITV at various times according to region, on Saturday or Sunday mornings. Professor Ted Wrang from Exeter University School of Education, Stephen Cohen, news editor of the *Times Educational Supplement*, and Eric Midwinter from the Centre for Policy Studies on Aging, present the week's news and views on what's happening in the education world.

This week, Jack Chambers, president of the National Union of Teachers, comments on the Report on the Education of West Indian children, the Government says what to do with empty school buildings and there's a look at the old chairman of the exam syllabus studied by pupils which never came up on the question-paper.

media

Cinematic illusions



David Lusted on films which ostensibly are made for children

There is now very little genuine children's cinema. As cinema has ceded its place to television as the most popular twentieth-century art and entertainment form, so the programming of children's films has become confined to school holiday periods. With fewer opportunities to screen films made for a child audience, the distribution circuits of Rank and ABC (which largely determine what films will be shown nationally) offer few exhibition possibilities for new productions. So, few films get made. This vicious circle returns audiences inevitably to the tried and trusted, and the recycled Disney product predominates.

Nostalgia can lead one to misrepresent the implications of this. The decline of cinema does not automatically suggest that children's cinema disappears as an institution. The idea that children require different kinds of art and entertainment from adults continues: parents and teachers go on taking children to the cinema and theatre as a treat, children's television regularly shows old films, and television offers many more forms of fiction to children than the cinema ever has. There is, simply, more film and video fiction now, and more forms of fiction than ever before.

Perhaps the idea of the institution of children's cinema allows us to ask questions about the type of fictions that are offered to children rather than to adults. Why are children's films almost exclusively fictions, for example, unlike children's television which includes magazines, news and documentaries? Why are the characters in these fictions always rounded figures with stable personalities? Why do stories always differentiate between hero, heroine and villain, and invariably conclude with a moral? In short, why is cinema modelled on a single literary form—the romantic novel?

One can think of only one film which has drawn on other literary forms—Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger's *The Red Shoes*, made in 1948. Here, the decadent tradition of Stieglitz, Anderson and de Sade is invoked not only in the story but in the lush and expressive visual style of the film. But this may be a perverse example. *The Red Shoes* was never intended for a child audience and has since come to be thought of as a "grown-up" film because of the respectability of its subject matter, and its elegant, sophisticated style. Children's cinema is not "their" cinema at all. It is ours, it is for adults, who control child interests and definitions of themselves and children in the social groups we organise in society. In other realms of life, this would be called "oppression". Does it matter that, in this case, it is only fiction and entertainment that oppresses and only children who are oppressed?

The genres which permit romance (but not sex), action (but not violence), fantasy (but not that which is fantastical). So the genres for children are costume dramas rather than melodramas, comedies rather than thrillers, and adventure films rather than horror films.

It is also worth observing that, unlike most adult cinema, children's cinema does not require identification figures from its own age-group. Children are probable heroes and heroines of dramas like *Candleshoe* and *The Black Stallion* but rarely of comedies, where adult clowns such as Laurel and Hardy or Abbott and Costello appear as surrogate children. In costume adventure films, such as *Jason and the Argonauts*, children are not often in the limelight.

An important consequence of this division into what are appropriate types of fiction for children is that children's cinema bowdlerises all its stories regardless of whether their source is traditional (like fairy tales) or modern (like naturalistic dramas). For instance, the several attempts on the life of Snow White in the literary style are reduced to one in Walt Disney's *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. This has the effect of erasing

much of the tale's elements of grand guignol. Everyone knows that fairy tales have softened over time, but this softening process is characteristic of all children's cinema. Even the resolutely real characters of *The Railway Children* move through a naturalistic but timeless rural landscape. The novel's rich allusions to its Edwardian period are represented only by the appearance of dress and objects of the time.

Drawing the fangs of stories for children's cinema, like limiting its fictional forms, plays an ideological part in our society. The Disney film spends over half its length celebrating the dwarfs' discovery of a steely wife and daughter in *Snow White*—a pure, Shirley Temple-type child—and celebrating *Snow White's* security with the little "fathers" and playmates. The sense in which this is a celebration of home and family is overwhelming.

Likewise in *The Railway Children* film, the loss of attention to the times of Nesbitt's novel emphasises the children's loss of their father and the break-up of family security. What is at stake is an immersion of children's cinema in the celebration of the idea of family. But it is much more than

this. To the extent that it also celebrates the idea of parenthood, children's cinema is not really for children at all—but for parents!

To demonstrate this idea, let's take the most popular children's film in cinema history, *Mary Poppins*. The problem in *Mary Poppins* concerns a family tragedy (no matter here that the film is a musical comedy!) in which father transfers the austere principles of his banking career to the raising of his two children who, in turn, are regularly abandoned by mother in pursuit of her suffragette cause.

This problem is constantly repeated throughout the film, to be worked on and finally solved through the magical agency of Mary Poppins, who shows the parents the error of their ways and the attractions of spending time at play with their children.

Mary Poppins, therefore, is a moral tale. It assures parents of the pleasures of spending time with children. It warns them against adult self-interest in careerism and social change, binding together both conservative and radical adult activity as errors in family life. Full subordination by parents to child implicates a child audience, too, who are asked to accept a very

narrow social definition of their own childhood, and parental behaviour that sanctions that definition. *Mary Poppins* is only an example of the work that the institution of children's cinema performs in our culture, but I suggest that it proves the general case.

The structure of form, narrative and ideology of children's cinema does not exclude adults who enter into a kind of complicit agreement with children that "children's cinema tolerates adults too. Alain Bergala, in *Cahiers du Cinéma* no. 287, suggests this complicity is one in which parents give themselves the illusion of accompanying children to the cinema while it is they, as bashful spectators, who accompany themselves with a false image of childhood as if they dared not occupy the position of the credulous spectator without such delegation."

Through cinema for children, adults not only re-live their lives with their own children but they re-live their own childhood, too. Children's cinema, like children's fiction, is ostensibly for children but its ideological effect is to bind children and adults into finding pleasure from the replay of relations in the family characterised by an idealised childhood of play. Fiction which doesn't trouble these safe social definitions of what it means to be a parent and a child in a family in our society is validated fiction.

That is the reason why, in art and entertainment for children, so much that is validated is this partial fiction. It also explains why so much is set in a timeless past where problems are more remote, and why films that were originally intended for adults—such as Shirley Temple films and Tom and Jerry cartoons—can be safely recycled for successive generations of children. Finally, it explains why fictions that do not operate within this validated tradition cause public concern—like the BBC television series *Set in a School*, *Orange Hill*—and why sex and violence (which, as we all know, do not occur in ideal families) are excluded.

Children's cinema is not "their" cinema at all. It is ours, it is for adults, who control child interests and definitions of themselves and children in the social groups we organise in society. In other realms of life, this would be called "oppression". Does it matter that, in this case, it is only fiction and entertainment that oppresses and only children who are oppressed?



From 'The Railway Children'

At home with the range

Ken Robinson reports on a pioneering dance project in special schools



Members of Ludus performing The Thunder Tree, and (below) holding a workshop in a Rochdale school.

Of all the arts, dance is least well provided for in schools. Special schools probably include less dance than most. Ludus Dance in Education Company in Lancaster is charting new territory, therefore, in an ambitious project involving 27 special schools and more than 150 teachers in three local education authorities.

The premise is simple. If dance has value for all children — both in providing for the expression of ideas and feelings other than in words, and in the skills of movement that it promotes — it can have particular value for children who have difficulties with words, or for whom physical activity and exercise is of special importance. It is not that such children need a special form of dance, but that the intrinsic nature of dance gives it special value for such children.

The project was originated by Michael Merwitzer, Educational Adviser to Ludus. Two years ago he approached Rochdale, Lancashire and Wigan Education Authorities for cooperation and funding in a project to research into the uses of dance for children with learning difficulties; to develop teaching materials; and to organize in-service courses.

All three authorities agreed — Wigan showing particular interest. The Arts Council, Gulbenkian Foundation and the Schools Council also recognised the potential and contributed to the budget.

A full-time researcher, Bernie Warren, was appointed. He and Merwitzer visited all the special schools in the three areas. All members of staff were invited to complete a questionnaire on the meanings of "special needs" in their schools, and on the kinds of programme they would find most useful. Three one-day courses were arranged, attracting 180 teachers to work both with the company and with outside specialists in dance and special education. Regional meetings were held to discuss the development of materials.

During last Autumn, a writer, Liz Bond, worked with Merwitzer on the scenario of a new dance piece, *The Thunder Tree*, an adaptation of Pinter's *Metamorphosis*. In January, the dancers began work in the studio with the researchers — itself a departure. Work also went ahead on a teachers' pack for preparation and follow-up work in the schools. (This comprises several versions of the story of *The Thunder Tree* for use with different groups, together with tapes of the original music for the dance, and suggested lesson plans.) Wigan showed its support of the work by seconding a special school teacher, Karen Fletcher, to the project to help organize and conduct the follow-up.

From mid-February to the beginning of April, the company visited each school for a day, performing the dance and taking practical workshops with staff and children. Each school was then visited by Warren and Fletcher, to gather responses to the work and to advise on follow up. The project now has a year to run, and both Wigan and the Gulbenkian Foundation have shown definite interest in further funding. What of the work so far?

This is the first time that a professional dance company has become so involved in special education. It is also distinguished by the amount of contact it has promoted between the schools, the authorities and the company. An initial aim was to involve schools in all stages of the work. This was partly because the company needed to be fully briefed.

It was also because the value for children of any project involving schools and outside groups depends to a great extent on the interest of the teachers, and on the amount

of preparation and follow up which results. A further aim, therefore, was to help teachers to develop their own confidence and techniques in the use of dance. Some teachers saw this as the most important part of the project — the company's time in school being so short — and felt that more could have been done here.

Involving so many teachers in formulating a programme also presents difficulties in accommodating responses. Some teachers felt that suggestions were not being taken up and that the materials were not particularly suited to their own groups. Certainly the project is unusual in its scope.

Ludus usually tailors its work closely to, for example, specific age groups. This project was aimed at all children in the sample schools — an age range of two to eighteen — and across the whole range of special needs, classified as ESN (S), ESN (M), Physically Handicapped and Maladjusted. There were three reasons for this.

First, because existing classifications are not universally accepted. Second, because this is an exploratory project, and categories devised for other purposes need not be valid here. Third, because the project wanted to identify the common needs, if any, of

"special" children.

Among these, the need to stimulate imagination, to encourage personal responses and the simple need for contact seemed to loom large. With these in mind, the dance piece was devised to present a simple narrative through vivid shapes, colours and movement, and to be open to interpretation on a variety of levels.

Whether any programme can cater for the whole range of special children is difficult to say. Existing categories may well be questionable. Yet, treating all special children as a homogeneous group is a little like devising a programme for everyone with blonde hair, on the assumption that they must have other things in common as well. But a physically handicapped child is not necessarily a maladjusted one, even if they are both deemed "special".

The project is at the end of a first, and very exploratory, phase. As it moves forward, the development of more finely tuned programmes is part of what lies ahead. So too does finding a formula for more sustained work with schools. There may be benefits here in working with fewer schools for longer, so as to move beyond generalizations to specific cases. For whether or not special children have common characteristics, they should still be seen as individuals with specific needs.

A good deal has now been achieved by the company. The Assistant Director of Education for Wigan, Kevin Hampson, is enthusiastic about the past and the future of the project. The quality of an authority's educational provision should be judged, he says, by what is done above the statutory minimum. The arts should have a high priority for all children. Their value as alternative modes of expression and communication for special children is, he feels, beyond doubt.

In backing the project, Wigan hoped that Ludus would promote a dialogue between the schools as well as stimulate the children. With few exceptions, head teachers and staff have been greatly enthusiastic about the company's initiative. After visiting the project in an ESN school, Kevin Hampson said, "I was amazed at the response the company produced in the children."

Whatever other problems it may face, the biggest one for this project is, as Michael Merwitzer says, that there is so much waiting to be done.



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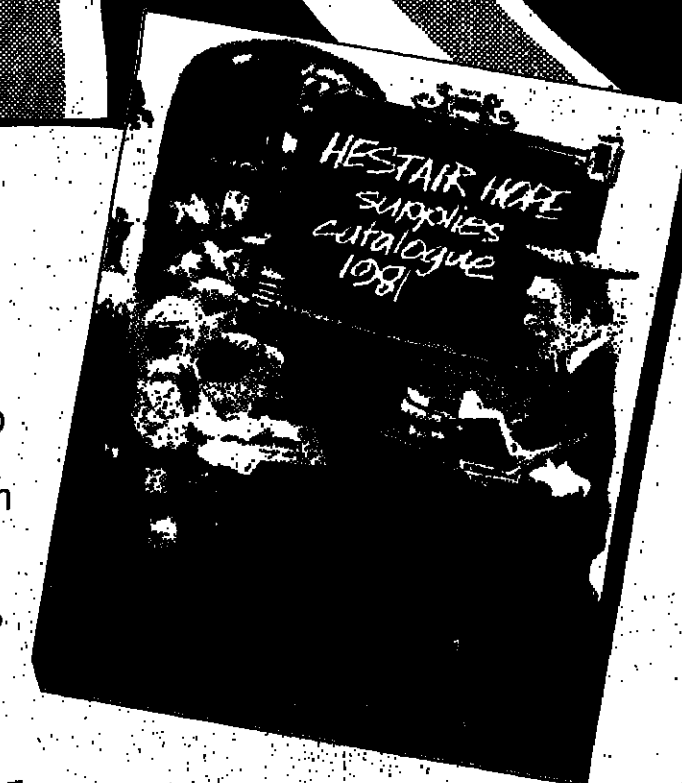
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New mood of confidence in Community corridors

Education ministers meet in Brussels next week amid growing feelings that European policies are at last finding their feet. Rory Watson talks to Ivor Richard, the EEC's commissioner for social affairs



Mr Ivor Richard: keeping unemployment at bay for 16-year-olds.

BRUSSELS: A new feeling of confidence and excitement can be felt among education administrators in the European Commission. Confidence that their efforts are now being recognised both by their Brussels colleagues and EEC governments. Excitement at the opportunities facing them.

This atmosphere has grown gradually since January, when education became the responsibility of Britain's number two commissioner, Mr Ivor Richard.

It would be erroneous to imagine that Mr Richard, a Labour MP for 10 years and Britain's man at the United Nations in New York between 1974 and 1979, came to Brussels anxious to take on the education brief. His first choice, after his UN experience, was to try for control of the EEC's overseas development policy. But when this failed, he settled happily for the social affairs portfolio, to which education was attached for the first time.

This change in the administrative structure is one of the main reasons for the more central role education is beginning to play in EEC policy making. Two weeks ago, a new integrated department for education and vocational training and youth policy, was established in the European Commission.

It was seen as a necessary step to end the anachronistic divide, still perceived in many national administrations, between responsibility for education and vocational training.

While the Commission has taken the lead here, governments are now beginning to tread the same path. The French, for instance, only last week put their vocational training department into the education ministry. Mr Richard told THE TES this week.

A further advantage in this closer link is that 80 per cent of the EEC's social fund of almost £800m next year, is spent on vocational training. "We hope to be able to pool ideas drawing on the educational pilot project, and previous social fund activities organized by the manpower authorities," Mr Richard explained.

As the EEC's unemployment rate continues to approach the nine million mark, greater emphasis in the EEC's education policy is being placed on the 16- to 19-year-old age group.

"We are not concentrating on this exclusively, but it is for us a very high priority now, and we also intend to see how the Community can help train people for jobs that will be provided by the new technology that is being introduced.

"I suppose if you had to sum up, our aim is to get a situation where a 16-year-old school leaver can get training and work for at least two years and

France's left turn sparks private fears

PARIS: Education was virtually ignored in the run-up to M. François Mitterrand's election as French President in May but emerged as a major issue in the campaign for the parliamentary elections, the first round of which was held last Sunday.

The Socialist wish to create a "secular unified public education service" evoked scarcely more than a murmur from the private education lobby before M. Mitterrand's victory, but immediately afterwards sparked off a heated debate fuelled by fears that private schools would be closed down and jobs lost overnight, if the voters gave the Socialists the legislative majority they need to push their programme through.

The controversy raised the spectre of the "school war" of 30 years ago, when bitter rivalry grew up between state and private education supporters, but achieved nothing at the ballot box for the outgoing centre-right parliamentarians.

The Left, overwhelmingly dominated by the Socialists, captured 55 per cent of the votes last Sunday and is expected to gain considerably more seats in the National Assembly than its opponents in next Sunday's run-off.

In the five weeks between the presidential and the parliamentary elections private school supporters delivered impassioned speeches at a rapid succession of conferences and gatherings throughout the country, warning against the threat to freedom of choice.

Fourteen organizations sent a joint letter to parents declaring "Catholic schools are in danger (over 95 per cent of private establishments are Catholic). No serious negotiation is possible when the objective of integration is fixed in advance."

In an attempt to calm the mounting fears the new National Education Minister, M. Alain Savary, released a first official statement on the issue three days after he took office. This repeated M. Mitterrand's pledge to institute a decentralized unified education structure, but promised security of employment for teachers and emphasized the importance of a "plurality of ideas, beliefs and ethnic origins" in this system.

The integration of private establishments and staff would be the result of "negotiation" not "unilateral decision... through conviction not compulsion. Freedom in education will not be threatened," M. Savary said, adding that some organizations had already agreed to negotiate.

The private education sector, which is strongest in western France accounts for about two million pupils, 16 per cent of the total.

"But in many cases the term 'private' is only partially applicable. The majority of the schools are already under contract to the state, according to the 1959 Debre Law. This offered two types of arrangement in exchange for varying amounts of public funds and a varying degree of government supervision: the simple contract under which teachers and their social security contributions are paid by the state, and the contract of association under which the Government employs the teachers and pays half of the school's expenses.

In return the establishment uses the same curriculum and timetable as its state-run counterpart and is subject to government financial and teaching control.

Primary schools mainly chose the simple contract, and secondary schools the contract of association. In both cases their rights were increased by further legislation in the 1970s.

The question of government subsidies is a central issue. The private sector is allocated 13 per cent of the 1981 education budget - and without this money many of the schools could not survive.

But M. Savary has said repeatedly now that there will be no sudden cut-off in funds. Pending the outcome of negotiations on integration, for which there is not yet a schedule, he has invited schools with simple contracts to sign contracts of association and has promised to honour government commitment for the next academic year, both for funds and guarantee of employment.

United States/Clive Cookson

Year of the tax credit gets a postponement

WASHINGTON: This was supposed to be the year in which Congress finally passed an Act to give parents a tax credit for sending their children to private school.

Members have been proposing "tuition tax credit" Bills for 30 years and sometimes they have come very close to passage - in 1978 the legislation got through both the Senate and the House of Representatives but the two chambers could not agree on the scope of the Act so the whole thing failed.

After last November's election everyone assumed that in 1981 private school parents would get their tax break at last; for President Reagan had expressed strong support for tuition credits and so had the official platform of the triumphant Republican Party.

Curiously, however, it is now looking more and more as though the defenders of public education are going to fight off those dreaded tax credits yet again.

Senators Bob Packwood and Pat Moynihan, longstanding proponents of tuition tax credits, have introduced the expected bill. It would allow parents a credit, up to \$250 next year and \$500 from 1983, for tuition fees paid to private elementary and secondary schools and all colleges and universities. (Self-supporting postsecondary students could take the money themselves.)

However, when the Senate subcommittee on taxation held hearings on the legislation last week, President Reagan's representatives poured cold water on the proposal. Education secretary Terrell Bell and Assistant Treasury Secretary John Chaptain said the administration still supported tuition tax credits - but did not want them just now. They asked Congress to delay action until Mr Reagan's main package of income tax and budget cuts has been passed.

All the signs are that conservative Republicans, who love the idea of tuition tax credits as a way to give more parents a choice between private and public education, are getting cold feet about the price of the proposal. The Treasury estimates that the Packwood-Moynihan Bill would cost the Government \$2.7b in lost revenues in its first year and nearly \$7b when it was in full operation.

"I am not confident that in the present climate of spending reductions and tax cut, we will be able to muster the needed support for a new pro-

gramme of assistance to nonpublic education" Senator Moynihan, a neo-conservative Democrat, said last month.

Public education lobbyists are making politicians feel guilty about even considering a measure that would give a huge boost to private schools at a time when they are discussing cuts of 25 per cent or more in federal aid to school districts.

The budgetary impact of tuition tax credits is not the only argument that the lobbyists are using against them. Another strong argument is that they violate the constitutional separation of church and state, because most private schools are church-supported (Roman Catholic parochial schools form the main category).

Civil rights groups object to tuition credits because they would help the all-white schools, which often call themselves Christian academies - that have sprung up over the past two decades to cater for parents who do not wish to send their children to integrated public schools. In theory the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the American equivalent of Britain's Inland Revenue, might be able to ban credits for deliberately segregated schools, but the prohibition would be controversial and impossible to enforce.

On the level of higher education, the position is quite different because both public and private colleges and universities charge tuition fees (although students pay much less at state institutions). Therefore both sectors might be expected to benefit from the tax credits.

But in fact all higher education associations, from the United States Student Association to the Association of American Universities, are vehemently opposed to the proposed credits. That is because they believe Congress sees tax credits as a substitute for the Government's existing student loans and grants, which would then be cut back even more sharply than President Reagan has proposed.

The present aid programmes are "the best vehicles for distributing limited federal resources in a manner that best achieves equity and sensitivity to student's needs," said Paul Bradon, president of Reed College, who represented the American Council on Education at last week's hearing.

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extra

A WORLD STRATEGY IN THE CLASSROOM

By John Baines

At Pines School, Hertford, the older juniors were asked to design a spaceship which would have to travel with its crew for 1000 years before reaching its destination. With no opportunity to pick up supplies en route, the people on board would have to survive using only the resources with which they set out. Unable to carry enough food, water and other supplies to last the whole time, they had problems.

"What about the dead people?" "What about sewage? We can't afford to throw it away." "Is there any way we can use the water over again?" We'll need to take some of every plant and animal and make sure we always leave enough to grow more."

Slowly it dawned on them that they had unconsciously recreated in the spaceship a miniature earth - a complex, closed eco-system of which man was a part. They were beginning to appreciate the richness and bounty of nature and the way that species relate in an eco-system. They were beginning to realize the meaning of sustainable development.

In an exciting way, these children had been helped to understand the messages of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS), a document they may never have heard of. Compiled by an international group of experts brought together by the International Union of Nature and Natural Resources (IUNC) in cooperation with World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme, it took four years to prepare.

It was launched simultaneously in 34 capitals throughout the world on March 5 last year. It is concerned with the use man makes of the world's store of living resources - the forests, the oceans, the farmland, the coastal areas, the atmosphere, etc. It aims to encourage nations everywhere to adopt conservation policies now and provides guidelines to help them draw up these policies.

It says, "Human activities are progressively reducing the planet's life supporting capacity at a time when rising human numbers and consumption are making increasingly heavy demands on it." For example, we learn

that in a world where famine is rife, 30 per cent of the world's arable land will be lost in the next 20 years if we do nothing to reverse present trends. If we do nothing, as many as one million species of plants and animals, many as yet of unknown value to man, could be threatened with extinction. Tropical forests - amongst the richest habitats on earth - are being cleared at the rate of 20 hectares a minute - an area the size of Wales every day.

At least 25 of the world's major fisheries are seriously depleted by overfishing, so jeopardizing the future of all marine resources. It all adds up to a catalogue of mismanagement of our vital resources and we face the prospect of losing many of them.

The message is straightforward; we need to conserve natural resources so that they can regenerate naturally and supply us with our needs indefinitely. At the moment we are not allowing them to regenerate themselves and they are running out.

Those who seek to develop the world's resources for the good of mankind, should not regard conservation as a stumbling block. It is not necessary to choose between one or the other. Unless we conserve, there will be nothing to develop and unless we develop, we will not be able to survive. Any development must be sustainable if it is to benefit future as well as present generations.

The strategy shows how much we depend upon natural resources. It identifies the priorities for conservation and proposes ways of achieving success. Conservation will only be achieved when three guiding principles are accepted by everyone and manifested in their behaviour and decisions in all areas of their lives.

These are:

1. The maintenance of essential ecological processes.
2. The preservation of the diversity of the earth's species, and
3. The careful and sustainable use of the earth's resources.

To achieve these conservation objectives, the behaviour of entire societies needs to be transformed. This requires the acceptance of a new ethic,

being interested. But this time they were interested because it was something they were doing that was theirs.

Urban studies start from the point of local knowledge and gradually expand to study all the forces (be they local, regional, national or international) that have shaped the area. And to behold we can even bring in an appropriate look at other environments - coach trips, packed lunches and all. Not just the opportunity for a good day out to gawp at a little bit of "our cultural heritage", but the chance to see a wider pattern and to pick up the threads.

For teaching ideas. Yet urban studies cannot claim to be the universal panacea, nor even claim to be the solution to the urban crisis. It must be seen for what it is - a method for translating concern about young people and the problems they face into a means of education which expands their learning opportunities, a method which could begin to give people insights and experiences with which to challenge the issues of the day.

The TCPA is a registered charity acting as a pressure group on many environmental issues. Its education unit was established in 1971 to develop the practice and theory of urban studies in- and outside schools, mainly through their mobility magazine, *URB* (The Bulletin of Environmental Education). The unit also runs CUSC (The Council for Urban Studies Centre) and offers advice and support to teachers and environmental professionals wishing to take the plunge into urban studies.

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THERE'S ANOTHER LOT THAT TRIED TO HAVE THEIR PLANET AND EAT IT!

one that embraces plants and animals as well as people. It is the task of environmental education to foster or reinforce those attitudes and behaviour compatible with this new ethic.

While it is important to get this message across to political leaders, planners, farmers, industrialists, foresters and the like, it is most important to get it across to children in schools. If we fail to inform them about how we depend upon nature for our survival, to teach them basic ecological concepts, to help them towards an appreciation of their environment in other than purely economic terms, to show them the threats to the environment and the benefits of conservation and to encourage this new ethic, then we are not equipping them adequately to cope with the problems they will inherit from the present generation.

It would be quite unfair not to recognize the excellent environmental education taking place in many schools, but too often it relies upon the enthusiasm of one particular head or member of staff. While most schools include aspects of environmental education in their curriculum, it is frequently dealt with in an uncoordinated manner, some in the geography lesson, some in the biology lesson, and some elsewhere. Environmental education is a function of the whole curriculum and all subjects need to contribute to a properly coordinated programme.

As with individual subjects, a course should pay attention to content and proper progression in concepts, skills and areas of experience. Without it, children are likely to leave school with a fragmented and hodge-podge understanding of the environment and the need for conservation which may be of as little value as a broken pot for holding water.

It is easy for "experts" outside the teaching profession to put all the onus on the teachers, leaving them to translate the high sounding ideals into practical teaching programmes that are relevant and useful to the students while still allowing them to gain the qualifications that adult society regards as important. Those who recognize the importance of environmental education need support in a variety of ways from resources to in-service training.

Do they get support from their headteachers, local education authorities, professional associations, voluntary bodies in a way that is useful to them? How many I.E.S.s or schools have stated a policy for environmental education? Are the examination boards accepting responsibility for making sure that exam syllabuses imposed on schools allow teachers time to develop environmental dimensions in their lessons? With the change over to the new boards we have an excellent opportunity to rethink our approach, but there is little evidence that this will take place.

Everyone of us will ultimately play a part in the success or failure of the strategy. We each have the right to choose how to live our lives - if we choose to ignore conservation, we will be contributing to the degradation of the quality of life, but if we choose to support conservation, we will be helping the strategy to succeed. As teachers and responsible individuals, we should help children to make the right choice.

Copies of the World Conservation Strategy are available, price £2 including postage and packing from WWF, 29 Greville Street, London EC1N 8AX. A publicity leaflet is available free on receipt of SAE.

The Council for Environmental Education is the national centre for environmental education and supplies information to teachers about WCS, conservation and environmental education in general. A special information pack for WCS has been produced containing pamphlets, brochures, catalogues, annotated bibliographies and an attractive "tabloid" on WCS specially prepared for teachers and group leaders.

Available from CEE, School of Education, University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ, the pack costs 75p including postage and packaging. The tabloid can be purchased separately for 40p inc p&p, or £2.20 for 10 inc p&p.

John Baines was head of geography at Rickmansworth School from 1971-75, an education officer at the Commonwealth Institute, London 1975-78 and is now director of the Council for Environmental Education.

PROGRESS REPORT

Eileen Adams on the Schools Council Art and the Built Environment Project

In spite of the cuts, one area of expansion in curriculum development is the Schools Council Project "Art and the Built Environment". The initial research phase is at an end, and early next year, together with three filmstrips/layers, prepared as an introduction to work.

The project base is now the Design Education Unit at the Royal College of Art, where Ken Baynes and I will work for the next two years. The work is being extended to the 11-16 age group, and we aim to develop a nationwide network of working parties involving teachers, architects and planners in curriculum development.

The project was initially set up by the Schools Council Art Committee in an attempt to extend and develop art education in schools. ABET work is concerned with developing environmental perception based on visual/tactile modes of study, with eliciting subjective, affective, responsive, and critical skills as a basis for environmental appraisal. The focus of the work is the aesthetic and design aspects of environmental study.

This deals with areas of understanding not necessarily covered by subject disciplines such as geography, history, social studies and science, which normally deal with environmental study. The project sees it as the art teacher's responsibility and has sought to explain the theoretical basis for this, together with an explanation of study methods and work undertaken by trial schools.

After four years' work, the number

of contacts established had grown too great for the project to deal with on an individual basis. Teachers were asked to form curriculum development groups where they could meet to discuss possibilities for study, experiment with study methods, and report on work in schools.

However, it was evident that many teachers, familiar with approaching an exploration of the environment as artists, were less confident about tackling the critical and design aspects of the study. For that reason, architects and planners were invited to join the group, to share with the teachers their experience and expertise as environmental designers.

Thus a number of working parties were set up, involving professionals in a partnership to affect what is taught in schools. One of the first pilot schemes of this nature had been at Pimlico School in London, where architects worked with art teachers on the Front Door Project. Similar initiatives have brought together geography teachers and planners in other parts of the country.

The project team is now in contact with nearly 50 groups, in various stages of development - those that are already established, those that are planned, and those where a more formal commitment will probably develop in the future.

We aim to help establish new groups; support existing groups; liaise between them; and offer a focus for national dissemination of the results of their work. This involves setting up adequate communication between the project and the groups; and be-

coming interested. But this time they were interested because it was something they were doing that was theirs.

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extra

MORE THAN DOODLES

By Philip Sauvain

Resources for Environmental Studies Teaching series, No. 17. Illustration for Environmental Studies. By Thomas H. Masterton and Cecil E. M. McLachlan. Available from Moray House College of Education, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh. Price £1.50 (including postage).

At first glance this book looks like a sophisticated collection of doodles, as if the legends had been collected at the end of a particularly boring art college staff meeting.

Closer scrutiny reveals a far more serious intent, for this is a novel and enterprising attempt to improve the standard of graphicacy among teachers of environmental studies.

Hundreds of relevant drawings, illustrating topics from stools to zebras, as featured in page 92 facing the "sinuous ridges" of sand dunes on page 93.

The reason for this unlikely juxtaposition is that the topics are presented in plain alphabetical order, in spite of the authors' insistence that this is not an "encyclopaedia of simple drawings".

So page 4 showing simple animal drawings, ideal for infant teachers, is followed by page 5 on annotations providing a secondary school geography teacher with a diagram of an Australian cattle station and a secondary school history teacher with a diagram of an eighteenth century tidalwater plantation in the American colonies.

The authors hope that this alphabetical sequence will give the opportunity to "browse with interest and pleasure", but many busy teachers, I suspect, might have preferred groupings of like with like instead.

All primary school teachers, and most secondary school teachers of environmental studies, geography, and other allied subjects, will find something of value in this relatively humble, 120-page "booklet" - particularly good value, even if it is printed on A4 and bound by staples inside two sheets of orange card.

Topic sequences are suggested, covering basic structures of symbols and techniques of drawing, inventory

of landform symbols, and graphic display conditions for the classroom.

On the debit side there are some rather wordy explanations of the authors' "emphases" and "purposes", sometimes expressed with less-than-felicitous turns of phrase, while the organization of the topics in the book is odd - teddy bears on page 92 facing the "sinuous ridges" of sand dunes on page 93.

At a higher level it can become a simple teach-yourself course for those who wish to improve the standard of the illustrations they draw, whether on the blackboard, or for use on workbooks, charts or the overhead projector.

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HABITAT PACK

By Gillian Thomas

"Hedgerows and Walls" is the third and final project pack for secondary schools produced by the Nature Conservancy Council. It shows the importance of hedgerows as a habitat for wildlife and to encourage children to investigate their environment, particularly the relationship between conservation and agriculture.

Why hedgerows were made, how much land they occupy, why they are disappearing and their importance to animals and wildlife are among the topics discussed in part one. It also includes background notes and up-to-date statistics. Part two is a classroom questionnaire on the information.

Part three is devoted to suggestions for practical work to complement the classroom exercises. For instance, visits to county and parish record offices are suggested as a way of obtaining historical evidence about boundaries. Geological work revolves round the kind of soil in a particular area and an appendix explains how soil types can be identified.

Numerous projects are suggested on the biological aspects of hedgerows. For example, finding out the number of species which is a clear indicator of the hedge's age, how new species are introduced, the ground flora, what kind of hedge the birds like best, and the food it provides.

Not least, is the effect of a hedge on crops. Vegetables planted at varying distances from a school hedge are suggested as a simple way for letting children discover what happens to them.

The pack points out that comparatively few studies have been carried out on walls. It suggests that the results of any large scale projects by schools would be valuable reference material for local museums. In addition the Natural History Museum in London is collecting information on the effects of agricultural chemicals on lichens.

Two of the appendices are devoted to lichens as indicators of air pollution and they list six common types and their resistance to sulphur dioxide. A pie-chart of land use in England and Wales, graphs which show hedges

as breeding sites, and photographs are included in a useful set of 14 information pages. They are followed by lists of books for background information and guides on flora and fauna. The Pack ends with notes on how to conduct fieldwork as a "valuable practical experience rather than an out-of-doors lecture".

Hedgerows and Walls. £1.70 (inc. p. & p.) from The Interpretative Branch, Nature Conservancy Council, Ailingham Park, Shrewsbury, Salop SW4 4TW.



Looking at life on the seashore

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extra BUT ARE WE MAKING THE MOST OF IT?

Philip Neal on Environmental Education and the new General Certificate for Secondary Education (16+)

The chance to restructure any part of the educational system is rare indeed. But since the middle of the 1940s, the move to a tripartite system of secondary education, the creation of middle schools in some areas, comprehensive reorganization and the raising of the school leaving age have occurred.

The chance to change the examination system is even rarer. In 1951 the development of the O and A level GCE from the School and Higher School Certificate was one change; the creation of the CSE in 1965 was another. The reorganization into the General Certificate of Secondary Education, the 16-plus is a further opportunity for change. But are we making the most of it?

By July 1981, the 16 plus Examination Development Joint Council should have considered interim reports from working parties which deal with subject specific criteria. All this is being carried out before basic issues have been agreed. Little open discussion has taken place on examination policy, the principles involved, or the nature of the examination itself. With detailed discussion now at subject level, one fears that fundamental matters may not be considered sufficiently.

The subject working parties brought together people who were involved in the subject panels of the present examinations. It would appear that we may well have the same old people (and not necessary in terms of chronological age) thinking the same old thoughts, arguing the same old arguments and reinforcing their semi-fossilized attitudes of mind.

Whatever structures are created now will survive for years to come. Surely to base it on a series of unrelated subject examinations is to build happily. "There is a very real need to prepare young people for the needs of the twenty-first century, yet some of the moves to bring together the various examination boards reflect the pattern of organization of years past. Though this, in itself is not necessarily bad, the conditioned thinking on traditional subject areas does need to be reconsidered."

In curriculum development, many positive moves were made during the last decade, including recognition of the importance of language across the curriculum, the move from basic craft training to design education encompassing technical and domestic subjects as well as the arts, and the combined science approach of the School Council's Nuffield scheme. The past 10 years also have seen the identification and the rise of an integrated approach to learning which we term Environmental Education. It recognizes the importance of educating pupils about the world in which they live, and uses their world as a stimulus to other learning.

But above all, it recognizes the importance of teaching children to respect the planet on which they live.

The World Conservation Strategy stresses that "Environmental Education forms an intrinsic part of all subjects". This is backed up by the Director General of Unesco who recently stressed the role of environmental education as "a dimension and not a subject to be incorporated in the educational process as a whole".

"The expansion of environmental education in secondary schools has been (affected by) the conflict between the inter-disciplinary nature of environmental education and the narrow specialised status of school subjects."

In its statement of aims, the examination system should be used where appropriate to ensure that acceptable academic standards in environmental education are maintained. The frontiers of the subject based curriculum are being crossed inside schools which means that there must follow a similar communication between subject based examination panels. Unfortunately, the holistic nature of environmental education is usually sacrificed at this stage. Few would disagree with HMI Brian Arthur when he says "examinations should not create the curriculum and they should not inhibit teaching styles but in many cases they do so willfully. Is it wrong to seek to make their influence benign and to use them to stimulate the unenterprising to help promote good curricular practice to form the basis of good examinations?"

Sufficient care is not being given to ensuring that the new examination structure reflects the progressive trends in our secondary schools.

I would propose that several examination coordinating committees are established. One of these would be for environmental education. Among others there could be: communication skills, design education, scientific awareness and economic literacy. That this, in itself is not necessarily bad, the conditioned thinking on traditional subject areas does need to be reconsidered."

In curriculum development, many positive moves were made during the last decade, including recognition of the importance of language across the curriculum, the move from basic craft training to design education encompassing technical and domestic subjects as well as the arts, and the combined science approach of the School Council's Nuffield scheme. The past 10 years also have seen the identification and the rise of an integrated approach to learning which we term Environmental Education. It recognizes the importance of educating pupils about the world in which they live, and uses their world as a stimulus to other learning.

imaginative use of resources including... the environment.

We continue to reflect in our examinations the idea that knowledge is located in water-tight compartments so, then, shall we continue to perpetuate the idea that the whole of life is compartmentalized. The appreciation of the delicate balance between man and nature will be lost. The interdependence of rural and urban living and the quality of life in both will not be understood by the student.

I am not suggesting that an over-lord panel of environmental education dictates to subject panels the content of their syllabuses. What I am suggesting is that all the subject areas involved, prior to considering individual syllabuses, are made to agree among themselves, aims and objectives for a broad strategy of environmental education to be reflected in their examinations. If, as seems likely, English goes forward as a separate examination subject (probably written) with no attempt to evolve a master plan for testing language across the curriculum, then what hope is there for an emergent curriculum area such as environmental education?

Before it is too late the joint council's timetable, which gives the autumn of 1981 as the time for wide consultation, with interested parties on the basis of the drafts agreed in the summer, ought to be extended. I hope, that any drafts agreed will not be just national criteria for subject syllabus structure, but will involve far wider issues.

That actual specimen papers in subject areas should be produced by Easter 1982 fills me with dismay. Surely the time is not yet here for composing rubrics. Before we come to answer "three questions from Section A, two from section B and all of section C", let us sort out some basic strategy first. My cynicism leads me to believe that such is the influential power of the public examinations that the best immediate hope for educating the young to the environmental problems of the world is to ensure a positive place for environmental education in the 16-plus.

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Philip Neal is the general secretary of the National Association for Environmental Education, headmaster of Perry Common Comprehensive School in Birmingham.

KEYROLE Environmental studies in City and Guilds Courses By Margaret Harrison

A standard environmental syllabus is being introduced into all the City and Guilds of London Foundation courses from September. It includes: community studies, agriculture, commercial studies, engineering and construction. Huddersfield has had a slightly different one.

"We regard an understanding of the industrial, social and physical environment as a very important component. It is essential to the philosophy involved," says Mrs Olive Foster, consul-

tant for the courses who was formerly head of City and Guilds Research and Development. Introduced in 1976, the courses are a new departure for the institute which has been providing national examinations for craftsmen, technicians, and operatives for more than 200 years. About half a million candidates are examined in more than 300 different schemes each year.

The aim of the courses, which are full-time, is to provide training for 15-17 year olds through a vocational interest. During this academic year, they have been followed by 15,000 students in schools and colleges, but the number of entrants to September is expected to be very much higher. "There was clearly a need for vocationally-oriented courses of integrated subjects for the less academic students," says Mrs Foster. "Many find

conventional subjects like English and mathematics difficult and little appeal when studied in isolation. "Environmental studies are relevant to every aspect of the courses, so they are excellent for encouraging an integrated approach."

Angela O'Neill, one of the administrators, reports enormous enthusiasm from both students and teachers in the schools and colleges which offer the courses. A key factor is undoubtedly the teamwork involved across the curriculum.

"For teachers used to single subjects, this can seem daunting at first," she says. "However, our assessors who make regular visits find that subject barriers are quickly broken down." Mrs Foster, course co-ordinator at Derby College of Further Education, has found that concentrating a course

extra A FOREST FOR LEARNING

Paul A. Moxey describes the Epping Forest Conservation Centre

Epping Forest has survived remarkably well. Its 6,000 acres of open land, with full public access, drive a green wedge into the suburbs of north east London, stretching as far south as Wanstead Flats and as far as St. Paul's Cathedral.

To those that live in and around the forest, it is a much valued amenity that enhances both property values and, more intangibly, the quality of life. Like many other institutions, however, it is for many people more often appreciated in principle than visited in practice.

The communal memory is short, and few of those that enjoy the forest appreciate how nearly it was lost little more than a 100 years ago. Influential voices in the last third of the nineteenth century sought to enclose the surviving fragments of the Royal Forest of Essex and put the land to more profitable use.

Happily, a more far-sighted view prevailed and in 1878 the forest was saved by Parliament and since then the area has been under the care of the Corporation of London.

From Victorian times, the forest became a favourite venue, not simply for family picnics, but for firm and club outings, cycle rallies and school excursions. The essential purpose was recreational, to escape, however briefly, into surroundings which offered a happy contrast to the conditions of everyday life and work.

After the Second World War, and especially from the sixties, the pattern of use changed. Increasing leisure and private car ownership led to a rise in the number of short, informal family visits. At the same time, reflecting changes within schools, there was a marked increase in educational use and, under the stimulus of the media, a growing demand for information by the public.

These changes stimulated the Corporation of London to establish a combined educational and interpretation service for the forest. This took shape as the Epping Forest Conservation Centre, built in 1970 to mark European Conservation Year.

Nineteen seventy seems a long time ago, and it is certainly beyond

the effective memory of the students - and a good few of the teachers - that visit the Centre today. The objective of European Conservation Year was to promote a better understanding of the natural environment, in the belief that only upon such an understanding could a responsible attitude to its conservation be built. The validity of that view still stands at a time when the basic concepts of conservation are all too often shrouded in the mists of emotional and political confusion.

While the teaching programme of the centre has increased and altered in content, the underlying pattern remains the same. Functioning as a field centre for visiting schools, and providing both an information desk and a programme of guided walks for the general public, the Epping Forest Conservation Centre remains firmly committed to education about the natural environment in the broadest sense, and at all levels.

The Centre, at High Beach, has the distinction of standing on the site of Britain's first speedway

continued opposite

KEYROLE continued

an entirely environmental approach is extremely effective because it provides a framework for introducing all the other components.

He begins each one at the individual level, which provides an opportunity to raise issues like health education. In the case of students in community care, there is an obvious link with pregnancy, childbirth and visits to the local hospital.

Then he moves on to the home: how a planned, its facilities, safety aspects, budgeting and how to mend a bike. Next comes the wider environment of work: conditions, safety (perhaps with a visit from an environmental health officer) and motivation. Finally, he examines the students' environment in its broadest sense: the town, countryside and the world at large, with projects on local pollution, road safety and field trips, perhaps to farms.

"Interesting non-academic children with little motivation in global environmental issues cannot be done by workbooks," he says. "They need a varied approach at a level which means something to them personally. Only then can the teacher retain their interest and lead on to wider issues." Recognizing that many teachers need guidance on how to approach the teaching of environmental studies, particularly within an integrated curriculum, the institute organized a conference in February in collaboration with the Council for Environmental Education and Nene College, Northampton; it hopes to organize similar conferences in the future. Making the issues relevant to students surrounded by unemployment emerged as a major theme.

Explanatory notes for the courses, specimen questions, examples of teaching methods and a resource list.

Over the few years the range of environmental subjects has increased and the growing number of assessors available to help with their implementation and organization. In addition, it illustrates the philosophy of the courses.

During the first five years, Eric Moxey, consultant to the Institute for Environmental Preparation and a principal lecturer at Huddersfield, suggested that the key to success was to establish with their students a rapport and in their imagination for the basic framework of the institute.

Students involved suggested a new approach and striking a new balance with other subjects who might otherwise have little interest in environmental studies. It undoubtedly making a significant contribution to this motivation.

London City and Guilds, London W.C.1.

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extra THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIELD STUDIES OFFICERS

By Ron Wilson

Throughout the British Isles there are at least 2,000 field centres run by a variety of organizations, including local education authorities, the Field Studies Council, trusts and private individuals.

Field studies are a valuable, if often under-rated, facet of the education service, and because of the specialized nature of the work, the centres staff may work in isolation, even though they are in constant contact with teachers and students. To offset these problems, the National Association of Field Studies Officers (NAFSO) was set up as a result of a Conference held in Hertfordshire in 1971.

The National Association of Field Studies Officers is the only association in Britain which is concerned solely with those individuals whose professional work involves them in the direct teaching of field and/or environmental studies. Membership is open to those staff - wardens, heads of centres, teachers, advisors - whose principal concern is the development and/or teaching of field studies in the widest context, whether they are employed by L.E.A.s, the Field Studies Council, or who work in privately administered centres. Association membership is available to other people who have a responsibility for field studies, but for whom it is not a major element of their work.

With this in mind, NAFSO feels that it is imperative that any individual involved in full time field and/or environmental study activity should become a member. Only by doing so can this expanding area of the curriculum make its voice heard, and thus receive the support it needs to ensure that growth and development continues, especially in the present financial climate.

The insular nature of many field studies centres make it necessary that staff should meet colleagues from other centres to talk and exchange ideas and discuss problems. Many centres staff are not able to do this on a regular basis, either because there are no other centres in close proximity or because their teaching commitments prevent this. The cooperation between the Nature Conservancy Council, a host education authority and NAFSO has ensured that this can happen at least once a year. For the past 13 years annual courses/conferences have been held at various venues throughout the country.

The last conference was held in January at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, entitled *Sharing Fieldwork Experience*, and this was at the forefront

throughout the conference, when other field study teachers, including those in urban centres, shared with conference members ways in which they used their particular environments. Next year's conference will be held in the Borders.

Apart from the structured and formal sessions at these conferences, the informal get-togethers, when members can air their problems, often find solutions, and pass on and collect tips and helpful advice, cannot be over-emphasized.

NAFSO also sponsors weekend regional conferences, enabling members in a particular area to look at field study facilities throughout the country. Again, the informal as well as the formal aspects of these meetings are considered invaluable.

With so many groups being taken into the countryside for "field studies", often ill-equipped and ill-led, NAFSO (with many other organizations) has, since its inception, been concerned about the problems which this causes. Such concern has been borne out by the 1980 DART report "Groups in the Countryside". With more than 200 centres identified, and about 20 million person-days spent in the countryside each year by a variety of groups, this report has highlighted the severe problems which are arising in certain areas.

Because of its concern, and the fact that NAFSO is the only organization which caters for those individuals whose full-time professional work is in the direct teaching of field/environmental studies, it was in a unique position to prepare and produce a Code for Field Studies, which was published in 1979.

This has now been adopted by many local authorities, as well as a number of other organizations, including the Nature Conservancy Council which has reproduced the code in their school project materials.

In the past NAFSO has been directly involved in much debate and discussion over the proposed Certificate of Leadership in Field Studies. Although NAFSO was, and still is, fully aware of the problems which the increase in field studies has brought to the countryside, it was felt that it would be impossible to administer certification, and reluctantly NAFSO decided not to support such a procedure.

NAFSO is an active member of the Council for Environmental Education (CEE), and as such has made representations on a variety of topics. Members of the Execu-

tive attend meetings regularly, and NAFSO has representatives on numerous CEE Committees and Working Parties.

In order to disseminate knowledge, and to keep members informed of and involved in developments, a Newsletter is circulated termly, and the NAFSO Journal produced annually. The latter has a wide circulation among non-members, and contains a variety of both practical and theoretical articles. In this year's issue topics include training for field work; pond studies with a purpose; environmental education - towards a renewal of educational practice - a French approach; going private - the small end; history in the field; an excursion into birdwatching and field studies develop educational awareness; etc. In addition it is planned to collect together teaching materials which members have developed, with the aim of publishing them in a book.

From time to time "a survey of centres" is completed. This gives members invaluable information about conditions of service, salaries and allowances. These surveys have enabled members to put positive information to their employers when seeking up-grading allowances for residential duties, etc. This is the only means of collecting such information, since there is no laid down procedure for the employment of teachers and conditions of service, in field centres.

The Chairman of NAFSO has made representations to various authorities where closure of centres has been intimated. In some instances the intervention has been timely, and resulted in a change of policy.

Because of the nature of the work, much of the field study teacher's time is spent in the outdoors, where there are many potential dangers than in the classroom. Membership of NAFSO gives individuals a specially prepared insurance policy cover, which indemnifies them against certain claims.

* Copies of the current Journal (£1.45 inclusive of postage) and further information about NAFSO can be obtained from Ron Wilson, Eversdon Field Centre, Eversdon, Northants, NN11 6BL.

The author of the article is Editor of the NAFSO Journal and Newsletter, as well as the author of a number of books, including *How to Body Work*, *The Life of Plants*, *The Back Garden Wildlife Survey Book*, *Vanishing Species* and *Wild Flowers*.

FOREST FOR LEARNING

continued

track. There are three purpose-built teaching rooms, an information desk and exhibition area, and a small library available for consultation by the public and visiting teachers. It is managed on behalf of the corporation by the Field Studies Council and has a small resident staff of graduate biologists and geographers who are responsible for all the teaching.

The surrounding area provides ample opportunity. Lying between the valleys of the River Lea and Roding, the forest sits on a ridge of London Clay capped by sand and gravel. This geological variety gives rise to a range of soil types, which in turn reflected in the pattern of vegetation.

The centre's working ground includes ancient woodlands of beech, oak and hornbeam, younger areas of birch, hazel, grassland, ponds, streams and rivers. Areas of intensive public pressure are used to study the effects of man on the

environment today, while the forest's rich historical legacy illustrates the influence of past human activity upon the ecosystem. For the geographers, an additional bonus is the proximity of the Lee Valley Regional Park and a variety of settlement types, including Harlow New Town.

About 12,000 students use the centre every year. As there are no residential facilities, visits are on a day basis and most groups travel by coach. Some, however, use public transport and are collected by the centre's minibuses from Loughton Station, which is only 10 minutes' drive away.

Travelling time controls the size of the centre's catchment area, with most groups coming from Greater London and the adjoining parts of Essex and Hertfordshire.

A few travel further afield, from Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, Kent and Sussex. In age, they range from the top forms of primary schools to a few undergraduate groups, but with the emphasis lying increasingly at the secondary level examination classes in CSE, O and A levels.

At a time of financial restraint it is encouraging that the centre continues to attract new groups. In part the explanation lies in the high costs of residential courses, including the necessary expensive travel. Also, the willingness to modify courses to meet the customers' requirements, and the fact that it can cater for whole classes, must help.

A high standard of equipment is important, but perhaps the centre's greatest asset lies in its staff. Related experience and an up-to-date first-hand knowledge of the fieldwork, together with the role of the guide, is essential. To ensure high standards, the guide must be the best service that the centre can offer, and the surest way to provide a greater understanding of the natural environment.

Details of courses and other services provided by the centre are available from the new edition of *The Forest for Learning*, published by the Centre, High Beach, Loughton, Essex IG10 1AF (Tel. 0204 7714).

STREET SCENE

Stephen Scoffham examines the educational potential of local side streets

Eighty per cent of British children live in urban areas and an even higher proportion are educated in urban schools. The vast majority are brought up in housing estates and mixed residential districts. This is the environment with which they are familiar and have known all their lives. For many of them it is their whole world.

Children who have been brought up in an urban context will possess a wealth of urban experience. This is significant, not least because educational theorists have demonstrated the importance of developing and extending the child's own experience in the learning process. By relating to the locality it is possible to establish a meaningful link between new knowledge and past experience. If the child is to see the relevance of what he is learning it is crucial to establish this connection.

Unfortunately, only a few of us have been taught to take an interest in ordinary streets and buildings. We appreciate sites of recognized historic or aesthetic interest but have little regard for the more modern housing that makes up a large part of our towns and cities. In a way this is understandable. Many residential areas seem rather characterless and appear to consist of little more than rows of repetitive and undistinguished housing. How then can we hope to use this environment as a teaching resource?

The first step is to explore and share the local streets. A sketching outing is ideal for focusing the children's attention and even those of limited ability will be able to draw door-knockers, letter-boxes and decorative details. This will serve to build up their confidence and encourage them to working out. Later, when the children are more familiar with the work, you can allow them greater scope or permit them to experiment with different techniques.

Language and written work may be introduced at an early stage. Associated sketches are an excellent way to describe a street-scene. Alternatively, the children could choose appropriate words from a selected list. Then too, what the children see and experience while walking can be represented in imaginative prose or poetry. As they respond to their own envi-

ronment, they often find something personal and meaningful to communicate that gives their work freshness and vitality. Thus, environmental work has great scope on a creative as well as an objective level.

Suburban streets and estates also can be used to develop and illustrate mathematical ideas. Tiles, pavements, windows and roofs are full of tessellating shapes. Infants can make a simple survey to see how numbers are used in the environment, older children can estimate the height of buildings and calculate ground areas. It can be especially rewarding to search out geometrical patterns and to study the role of symmetry in architecture and design.

As well as exploring and representing the environment it is important to introduce the children to a limited technical vocabulary. Buildings relate one to another to produce different visual, psychological and social effects. For instance, the view from the top of a block of flats suggests a sense of privilege and importance which is in sharp contrast to the cosy intimacy of a basement. So, too, the formal elegance of a classical facade is in opposition to the haphazard jumble of a medieval street. These effects are difficult to describe without a basic critical terminology. The language is relatively simple and can be acquired by children of primary school age but it needs to be learnt. (See *Townscape* by Gordon Cullen, Architectural Press 1961).

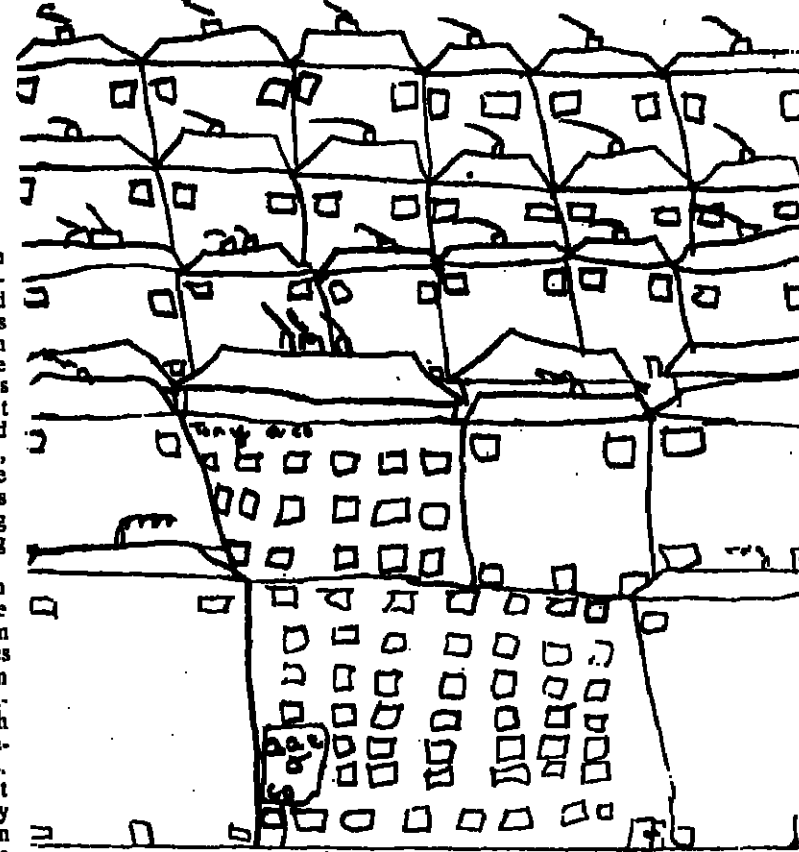
Almost inevitably during outings, children will come across plants and insects, so it is as well to be prepared. The chance discovery of spiders, ladybirds, seedlings or wildflowers stimulates curiosity. After the children have recorded their finds in words or drawings, they could examine the distribution of steel plants or study the conditions favouring their growth. If they conduct their own investigations they may reveal some remarkable facts. For instance, the Oxford ragwort, now so common in city streets, originates from the slopes of Mount Etna, while Canadian fleabane probably entered this country as the stuffing for dead birds.

Their investigations sometimes prompt children to plan visits of

their own. Among other things they might ask people how they like their house, construct a map of traffic densities or compare different architectural styles. In more established districts, it may be possible to search out historical clues such as boot scrapers and coal-hole covers. In proportion areas, there will be inspection chambers and gratings set into the pavement which indicate some of the services provided by the local council.

Research can be continued in follow-up activities. Old photographs, newspaper articles and maps may provide valuable insights into the changes that have taken place in a district. Reference books, directories, and pamphlets are another valuable resource. At some point the children will need to display their findings. Graphs, histograms and pie charts can be useful in this respect. In all this work the children will be drawing on different skills and reinforcing traditional subject learning.

Environmental work has an important part to play in the school curriculum. It draws on a wide range of skills and involves children with their surroundings on a practical level. As direct experience forms the basis of so much adult learning, children should frequently work from primary sources. Sometimes it is argued that schools in deprived areas will only aggravate the cycle of deprivation by using their surroundings as a teaching resource. However, environments that are superficially impoverished are often older and more varied and thus have a greater educational potential than those which are more modern and prosperous. Neither is it true that the child's horizons will be stunted by an educational philosophy that makes his own experience the starting point for learning. Quite the contrary. If children know about and understand their own surround-



"And I saw houses looking like they were sitting on each other."

ings, they are much better able to make sense of societies and communities that are remote in space and time.

Children are quick to respond to any work which attributes value and significance to their own locality. Moreover, local work can provide them with an informed appreciation of the built environment what will become a source of

lasting pleasure in future years. In view of the fact that most of us live in towns and cities it makes good sense to use the urban environment as a teaching resource.

Stephen Scoffham is author of *"Using the School's Surroundings"* (Ware Lock Educational 1980) and teaches at Barton Road Junior School, Dover, Kent.

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Post to (no stamp required): Department of Energy National Schools Competition 1981, Freepost, London SW3 6BR.

Please send me the introductory pack and registration card.

Name of Teacher

School

Address

Postcode

Let's make energy go further

COMPETITION SUBMIT TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 15 JULY 1981. CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES 30 NOVEMBER 1981. ENTRY FORMS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY 15 JULY 1981.

SECONDARY MATH. SCALE 1

continued

ROTHERHAM

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM
 Required for September 1981.
 Assistant Teacher - Scale 1.
 15 to 16 Mated. Approx. 910 on roll.

Applications by letter to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained (S.A.E. please). (17647) 064-80

SEPTON

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SEPTON
 Required for September 1981.
 Assistant Teacher - Scale 1.
 15 to 16 Mated. Approx. 910 on roll.

Applications by letter to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained (S.A.E. please). (17647) 064-80

SHEFFIELD

CITY OF SHEFFIELD
 Required for September 1981.
 Assistant Teacher - Scale 1.
 15 to 16 Mated. Approx. 910 on roll.

Applications by letter to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained (S.A.E. please). (17647) 064-80

London Borough of ENFIELD

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the following posts. Unless otherwise stated, application forms (foolscap SAE) available from the Head of the School.

Required for September 1981:

SCALE 4 POSTS

ST. ANGELO'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Oakthorpe Road, London N13 7TY.
 (Voluntary aided Upper-Tier Comprehensive) Age range 14-19. Roll 666.

HEAD OF MATHEMATICS

Required September 1981 or January 1982.
 Experience of either Computer Studies or Statistics advantageous.

SCALE 1 POSTS

ATZWARD SCHOOL, Wilbury Way, London N18 1RX.
 (R form only mixed comprehensive) Roll 1300.

MATHEMATICS TEACHER

For either Lower or Upper School. Junior or Junior-Secondary trained teacher may be suitable. Substantial allowances available.

For above posts: Consideration given to assistance with removal, re-location costs, temporary housing and two homes allowance.

SCALE 1 POSTS

MINDSCHOOL, Wilbury Way, Southgate, London N14 7TY.
 (Mixed comprehensive) Roll 180.

SCIENCE

Temporary teacher of Science.
 (Autumn term only).

CHANCE SCHOOL

CHANCE SCHOOL, Churchbury Lane, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 3HQ.
 (Boys' comprehensive) Roll 900.

ECONOMICS TEACHER (part-time)

KINGMEAD SCHOOL, Southbury Road, Enfield EN1 1YQ.
 (Mixed comprehensive) Roll 1300.

HUMANITIES and GEOGRAPHY/HISTORY

ST. ANGELO'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Oakthorpe Road, London N13 7TY.
 (Voluntary aided upper-tier comprehensive) Age range 14-19. Roll 666.

TEACHER OF GERMAN

For one year only.
 Ability to teach some French advantageous.

SALISBURY SCHOOL

SALISBURY SCHOOL, New mixed comprehensive opening September. Approx. 450 pupils.

SCIENCE TEACHER

For one year only.
 Ability to teach Biology advantageous. Mainly lower school work. Applications from the Headmaster desirable. (S.A.E. please). (17647) 064-80

WITCHMORE SCHOOL

WITCHMORE SCHOOL, Laburnum Grove, London N21 3JH.
 (Mixed comprehensive) Roll 1420.

CRAFT

For one year only.
 Ability to help less able pupils advantageous. (Scale 2 may be available for suitably experienced candidate).

For all above posts: London allowance 400 (gross) for part-time posts.

TESD78

SUFFOLK

SUDBURY UPPER SCHOOL
 Tudor Road, Sudbury, Suffolk.
 Required for September 1981.
 Teacher of MATHEMATICS (Scale 1).
 15 to 16 Mated. Approx. 910 on roll.

Applications by letter to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained (S.A.E. please). (17647) 064-80

SURREY

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 COLLINGWOOD SCHOOL
 15 to 16 Mated. Approx. 910 on roll.

Applications by letter to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained (S.A.E. please). (17647) 064-80

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SECONDARY R.E. SCALE 1

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REDBRIDGE
LONDON BOROUGH OF
NIGHTINGALE HIGH SCHOOL
Blomfield Ave., Wembley 211
Tel: 01-998 9892
Head: Michael Wootton
Required for September 1981
a teacher of R.E. to teach
at level 11-18. The successful
candidate will be expected to
teach a comprehensive school
curriculum with a special
emphasis on the study of
the Bible and the history of
Christianity.

Applications should be sent by
letter, giving details of age, educa-
tion and qualifications, to the
Head of the School, at the
address above, as soon as possible.
Further details available
from the Head. (17889) 070-80

SHEFFIELD

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

CHAPEL CAMPUS

Meadow Road, Sheffield S18 1LH

M122 Comprehensive 12-18

Required for September 1981 a

teacher of R.E. to teach at

level 11-18. The successful

candidate will be expected to

teach a comprehensive school

curriculum with a special

emphasis on the study of

the Bible and the history of

Christianity.

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letter, giving details of age, educa-

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Head of the School, at the

address above, as soon as possible.

Further details available

from the Head. (14018) 049-30

STAFFORDSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FAIR OAK COMPREHENSIVE

Blenheim Park Road, Rugeley

Required for September 1981

a teacher of R.E. to teach

at level 11-18. The successful

candidate will be expected to

teach a comprehensive school

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the Bible and the history of

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tion and qualifications, to the

Head of the School, at the

address above, as soon as possible.

Further details available

from the Head. (13598) 068-80

SUFFOLK

STOWMARKET HIGH SCHOOL

Chesham Road, Stowmarket

M122 Comprehensive 12-18

Required for September 1981

a teacher of R.E. to teach

at level 11-18. The successful

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WOLVERHAMPTON

BOROUGH COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE

Alders Cleeve, Wolverhampton

NOR 990

Teacher of Religious Educa-

tion. Scale 1. Required for

September 1981. The successful

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Further details available

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Science

Heads of Department

DERBYSHIRE

HENRY FARMER SCHOOL

Crescent Road, Derby

M122 Comprehensive 12-18

Required for September 1981

a teacher of Science to teach

at level 11-18. The successful

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Head of the School, at the

address above, as soon as possible.

Further details available

from the Head. (14491) 070-82

SHROPSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

CLIFFS ROAD, TRENCH

Tel: 01-15 1100 M122

Head of Science. Scale 1. To

lead a team of teachers in the

teaching of Science to level

11-18. The successful candidate

will be expected to have

experience of teaching in a

comprehensive school. Further

details available from the

Head of the School. (13598)

070-82

SUTTON

BOROUGH OF

GROSVENOR HIGH SCHOOL

Crescent Road, Sutton

M122 Comprehensive 12-18

Required for September 1981

a teacher of Science to teach

at level 11-18. The successful

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Other Posts on

Scale 2 and above

DAVENANT FOUNDATION SCHOOL

VOLUNTARY AIDED

CHESTER ROAD, LOUGHTON, ESSEX IG10 2LB

Required for September or January

a well qualified

Head of Physics

(Scale 3 plus London Fringe Allowance)

to organise an excellent and well-equipped

department and to teach across the 11-18

age range of this Boys' Grammar School,

now developing as a Mixed

Comprehensive School. Large Sixth Form

with long tradition of 'A' Level and

University Entrance work. Pleasant Green

Belt site.

Further particulars and application

forms from the Headmaster

at the School.

(17820)

RED BRIDGE

LONDON BOROUGH OF

CHADWELL HEATH HIGH

School, Chadwell Heath, Redbridge

Head: Mrs D Watkins, S.22

Required for September 1981 or

January 1982 a well-qualified and

experienced teacher for this 11-18

mixed comprehensive school. The

successful candidate will be expected

to teach a comprehensive school

curriculum with a special

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Further details available

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WALSALL

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

OF WALSALL

Head: Mrs D Watkins, S.22

Required for September 1981 or

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mixed comprehensive school. The

successful candidate will be expected

to teach a comprehensive school

COLLS. OFFE.

LIVERPOOL
CENTRAL LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Clarence Street, Liverpool L3 5SP
Lecturer 1 for P.T.C. Courses - Civil Engineering
Required for September.
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer 1 for P.T.C. Courses - Civil Engineering. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Clarence Street, Liverpool L3 5SP. Tel: 051-235623. (183-80)

Bexley London Borough
ERITH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Belvedere, Kent DA17 8JA
Principal: D. F. Glover, MA, BSc, FCIIS, FIM, FIRM.
Applications are invited for the following post to take effect as soon as possible.

LECTURER GRADE I IN BUSINESS STUDIES

Required to teach numerate subjects, e.g. Business Calculations, Accounts, Mathematics, Statistics, together with Commerce, Economics or Law to BEC General, GCE 'O' and similar levels. Graduate or equivalent qualifications essential. Teaching and/or commercial experience an advantage. (Ref. P.2.)

LECTURER GRADE I IN ENGLISH & GENERAL STUDIES

Required to teach English, Communications and General Studies on a wide range of courses in the Secretarial, Business and Academic fields and in Building Craft and Technician programmes. Graduate or equivalent qualifications essential. Teacher training and/or experience desirable. (Ref. P.2.)

Burnham Salary Scale (including London Allowance):
LECTURER GRADE I: £5,532-£9,156 (according to qualifications and experience).

Application forms and further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer, Erith College of Technology, Tower Road, Belvedere, Kent (Erith 2233) (quote reference of post, to whom they should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. The Council operates an enhanced scheme of fringe benefits for staff, including payment of legal fees for house purchase, removal expenses and disturbance allowance.

TEK193

KEIGHLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Post Ref: No. 81/103

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER GRADE I

In Health Education to act as Health Tutor to the N.N.E.S. Certificate Course and to assist in the teaching of other health-related subjects in Pre-Nursing and other continuing education courses. Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced and previous teaching and/or research training will be an advantage.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Post Ref: No. 81/102

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following post to take up appointment as soon as possible.

LECTURER I

to teach Technology within the Department. Applicants should be suitably experienced and must be technically qualified in Planning and Heating. Teacher training and/or previous teaching experience will be an advantage. Salary for both the above posts payable in accordance with Burnham Scale of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education (1980/81). Further particulars and application forms are available from the College Administrator, Keighley Technical College, Cavendish Street, Keighley, to whom completed forms must be returned to the Principal by 28th June 1981.

TEK193

Cheshire
South Cheshire College

Applications are invited for

Lecturer 1 Posts in:

ELECTRONICS
SOCIAL CARE
FOOD SERVICE
HAIRDRESSING
EDUCATION (INNEB)
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
BEC GENERAL
BUSINESS CALCULATIONS
GENERAL & COMMUNICATION
STUDIES
BRICKWORK

Salary: £5,034-£8,658

Particulars and application forms may be obtained from: The College, Dane Bank Avenue, Crowe, CW2 5AB. Tel: 091-333. Closing date: 6th July 1981.

TEK193

HERTFORDSHIRE

DE HAVILLAND COLLEGE
The Campus, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES

LECTURER 1 to teach Typewriting, Office Practice and Shortland (New Tech) and to teach Business Studies. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, De Havilland College, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. (183-80)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
LECTURER GRADE I to teach TEC and Craft Electronics courses. Applicants should have industrial experience with a degree or other appropriate technical qualifications. Trained teachers preferred.

Salary scale: £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Starting salary dependent on qualifications and experience.

Forms and further details from the Principal at the above address. Tel: 0438 811111. (183-80)

KINGSTON

Kingston College of Further Education
Kingston Hill Road
Kingston upon Thames
Surrey TW20 0EX

Principal Lecturer in Accounting/Deputy Head of Department
Required for 1st September or, as soon as possible.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the above post. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Kingston College of Further Education, Kingston Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey TW20 0EX. (183-80)

Application forms and further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer, Erith College of Technology, Tower Road, Belvedere, Kent (Erith 2233) (quote reference of post, to whom they should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. The Council operates an enhanced scheme of fringe benefits for staff, including payment of legal fees for house purchase, removal expenses and disturbance allowance.

TEK193

Completed application forms to be returned to the College by 30th June 1981.

Lectures 1 in Child Education
Required for 1st September 1981.

To teach Child Education to NNEB Certificate Courses.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced and must be technically qualified in Planning and Heating. Teacher training and/or previous teaching experience will be an advantage.

Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Kingston College of Further Education, Kingston Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey TW20 0EX. (183-80)

Lectures 1 in Chemistry and General Science
Required for 1st September 1981.

Applicants are invited to teach Chemistry and General Science at all levels up to GCE and to teach in the Department of Further Education. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Kingston College of Further Education, Kingston Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey TW20 0EX. (183-80)

Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Kingston College of Further Education, Kingston Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey TW20 0EX. (183-80)

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Principal, Kingston College of Further Education, Kingston Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey TW20 0EX. (183-80)

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LANCASHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BLACKBURN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN
An Institution of Further Education
Higher Education
Fulford Street, Blackburn, BB8 1LN

Applications are invited for the following post to take effect on 1 September 1981.
LECTURER GRADE I IN BUSINESS STUDIES. To teach TEC Certificate and Diploma programmes. Applicants should have industrial experience with a degree or other appropriate technical qualifications. Trained teachers preferred.

For application forms and further details send a stamped addressed envelope to the Principal at the above address. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Starting salary dependent on qualifications and experience.

Forms and further details from the Principal at the above address. Tel: 0552 411111. (183-80)

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool College of Further Education
Department of General Studies

LECTURER GRADE I FOR GENERAL STUDIES
Required for 1st September 1981.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced and must be technically qualified in Planning and Heating. Teacher training and/or previous teaching experience will be an advantage.

Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Liverpool College of Further Education, Liverpool L3 5SP. (183-80)

Application forms and further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer, Erith College of Technology, Tower Road, Belvedere, Kent (Erith 2233) (quote reference of post, to whom they should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. The Council operates an enhanced scheme of fringe benefits for staff, including payment of legal fees for house purchase, removal expenses and disturbance allowance.

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Required for 1st September 1981.

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Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Liverpool College of Further Education, Liverpool L3 5SP. (183-80)

Lectures 1 in Chemistry and General Science
Required for 1st September 1981.

Applicants are invited to teach Chemistry and General Science at all levels up to GCE and to teach in the Department of Further Education. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Liverpool College of Further Education, Liverpool L3 5SP. (183-80)

Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Liverpool College of Further Education, Liverpool L3 5SP. (183-80)

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Principal, Liverpool College of Further Education, Liverpool L3 5SP. (183-80)

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Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, Liverpool College of Further Education, Liverpool L3 5SP. (183-80)

Lectures 1 in Chemistry and General Science
Required for 1st September 1981.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

W. R. TUSON COLLEGE
St. Vincent's Road, Fulwood, Preston
1st September 1981
VOCATIONAL PREPARATION
LECTURER I

S.A. for application forms and further details to Chief Administrative Officer, St. Vincent's Road, Fulwood, Preston.
NELSON AND COLNE COLLEGE
Scotland Road, Nelson.
8 Posts - Required 1st September 1981.

1. LECTURER I - ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
Responsibility for full and part-time Courses for 16-19 unemployed Asian and other S.E. Students. Should have a B.L. qualification and appropriate experience.

2. LECTURER I - BUSINESS STUDIES
To teach some of the following modules on B.E.C. National Certificate, General Certificate of Education, Business Studies, Quantitative Methods, Administration in Business, World of Work, Bookkeeping, Law.

3. LECTURER I - TO TEACH MATHEMATICS
Honours degree in Mathematics, a teaching qualification and some experience of teaching G.C.E. Advanced level.

4. TEMPORARY LI IN FASHION AND DESIGN
Required for the 1981-82 Academic Year. To teach across many aspects including creative fashion as well as technical craft.

5. TEMPORARY LI FOR 1981/82 ACADEMIC YEAR
To teach business mathematics and quantitative methods. Basic maths, industrial/commercial experience advantage.

6. LI IN HISTORY
To teach History to A and S level in a tertiary college. Good Honours Degree in History, and a teaching qualification.

6. LECTURER I IN HAIRDRESSING
To teach G.C.E. and G. Hairdressing to basic and advanced level. Must possess the National Certificate in Hairdressing. New building under construction.

8. ASSISTANT TUTOR LIBRARIAN LI
Chartered Librarian. Teaching Certificate or experience in academic duties. Forms from the Principal at the College S.A.E. please.

TEK193

LANCASHIRE
COUNTY COUNCILHighbury
College of
Technology
PortsmouthSenior Lecturer
Computing

To be the Director of the College Computer facility, lecturer in Computing and supervises the development of a central laboratory facility for microelectronics applied to Production Control.

Lecturers Grade II
Accommodation Studies

(Department of Hotel & Catering)
To teach Accommodation Studies at advanced level (including the B.A. in Hotel and Catering Management CMAA Degree).

Accountancy/Information
Processing

(Department of Hotel & Catering)
To teach Accountancy and Information Processing related to the Hotel & Catering Industry.

Mechanical Engineering
(Department of Mechanical Engineering)

To teach a wide range of subjects, including two or more from Mechanical & Material Science, Fluid Power Systems, Design, to technician and higher technician.

Lecturers Grade I
Secretarial Skills

(Department of Business Studies)
To teach Pitman New Era Shorthand, Typing to Advanced standard, Office Practices & Secretarial Duties.

Health

(Department of Health & Community Studies)
One year temporary appointment.
To teach First Aid, GCE 'O' level Human Biology and some other related subject.

Salary Scales:
Senior Lecturer - £9,424 by 6 increments to £11,328
Lecturer II - £5,462 by 10 increments to £10,431
Lecturer I - £5,034 by 15 increments to £8,658
Appointments will be made on the Lecturers I and II scale to reflect the qualifications and appropriate experience of the candidate of advanced level (Lecturer), a Lecturer Grade II at the top of the scale becomes a Senior Lecturer and passes to the Higher Salary scale.

Further details and application form may be obtained from the Secretary, Highbury College of Technology, Cosham, Portsmouth. Tel: 0706 383131 Ext. 247. Closing date for completed applications: 30th June 1981.

TEK193

COLLS. OFFE.

NORTH YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
YORK COLLEGE OF ARTS & TECHNOLOGY

COMPUTER STUDIES
LECTURER GRADE I IN COMPUTER STUDIES for a microcomputer installation.

Applicants should possess an appropriate degree or professional qualification in computer studies. Experience in the use of microcomputers and programming languages is desirable. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, York College of Arts & Technology, York YO1 1PE. (183-80)

Further particulars and application forms should be sent to the Principal, York College of Arts & Technology, York YO1 1PE. (183-80)

Application forms and further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer, Erith College of Technology, Tower Road, Belvedere, Kent (Erith 2233) (quote reference of post, to whom they should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. The Council operates an enhanced scheme of fringe benefits for staff, including payment of legal fees for house purchase, removal expenses and disturbance allowance.

Completed application forms to be returned to the College by 30th June 1981.

Lectures 1 in Child Education
Required for 1st September 1981.

To teach Child Education to NNEB Certificate Courses.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced and must be technically qualified in Planning and Heating. Teacher training and/or previous teaching experience will be an advantage.

Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, York College of Arts & Technology, York YO1 1PE. (183-80)

Lectures 1 in Chemistry and General Science
Required for 1st September 1981.

Applicants are invited to teach Chemistry and General Science at all levels up to GCE and to teach in the Department of Further Education. Salary scale £5,034 - £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, York College of Arts & Technology, York YO1 1PE. (183-80)

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Salary scale Lecturer 1 £5,034 to £8,658 (15 increments) plus £213 (fringe) allowance. Forms available from the Principal, York College of Arts & Technology, York YO1 1PE. (183-80)

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Application forms and further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer, Erith College of Technology, Tower Road, Belvedere, Kent (Erith 2233) (quote reference of post, to whom they should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. The Council operates an enhanced scheme of fringe benefits for staff, including payment of legal fees for house purchase, removal expenses and disturbance allowance.

Completed application forms to be returned to the College by 30th June 1981.

—TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 19.6.81

THE BOP BRILL

London Borough of Havering Education Department Senior Careers Officer (FE/HE)

Grade A.P.S.
Salary £7,353-£7,821

The officer appointed will specialise in careers guidance work among FE/HE students and also be responsible for managing the Careers Resource Centre which is based at Havering Technical College. The post requires a well-qualified and experienced careers officer who is knowledgeable about the future and higher education sector and also familiar with current developments in the field of careers education.

Application forms and further details obtainable from (s.a.s. please) The Director of Educational Services, Mercury House, Romford RM1 3DR (reference AJP/PA1) to whom they should be returned not later than 10th July 1981.

TES221

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

HM Inspectors of Schools SECONDARY EDUCATION - CLASSICS

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment in England as HM Inspectors of Schools. Candidates should have a good academic qualification, experience in teaching one or both of Classical Languages and some form of Classical Studies at a variety of levels in either or both the maintained and independent sectors, and knowledge of recent developments in classics teaching and examining.

Starting salary is within the range of £12,325-£17,608 (higher in London). The salary scales are, however, under review. Higher posts are filled by promotion.

Application forms (to be returned by 17th July 1981) and further information may be obtained from Miss J. D. Church, Department of Education and Science, Room 102, Elizabeth House, 38 York Road, London SE1 7PH, telephone 01-828 9222 Ext: 2227. Please quote 101E.

TES221

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

SUBJECT ADVISER FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Salary: Soulbury Group 8
(£12,540-£13,650)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for this post in the Authority's Advisory Service. The successful candidate's main responsibilities will be to advise on matters relating to boys' physical education and outdoor pursuits.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the

Director of Education,
County Hall, Durham.

Stamped addressed envelope required.
Closing date: 3rd July, 1981.

TES221

SHEFFIELD EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Careers Service, AUEW House, Furnival Gate, Sheffield 1

CAREERS OFFICER (DEPUTY TEAM LEADER)

AP5 - £6870-£7338

A qualified and experienced Careers Officer is required to work in a team consisting of 7 Careers Officers including the Team Leader. The team is responsible for vocational guidance in comprehensive schools, a degree of further education, for the continuing guidance of employees in young people who have left full-time education, and for work with employers.

The Deputy Team Leader will have a reduced case load and be responsible for the team in the absence of the Team Leader, as well as for the co-ordination of particular aspects of the team's work.

The Sheffield City Council is an equal opportunities employer. Consideration will be given to all applicants with the right kind of experience and qualifications regardless of race, sex or age.

Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer (ref. ST/PCW), Education Department, Leopold Street, Sheffield S1 1TH, to whom completed applications should be returned within 14 days of the advertisement's closing date.

Administration

Local Education Authority

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SENIOR ADVISER (FURTHER EDUCATION)

Salary Scale: Soulbury Group II (12,540-13,650) p.a.

This post carries major responsibility for the further education of 16 plus students in the County. The post holder will be an added advantage to the County's further education work, which will be an added advantage to the County's further education work.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council, Education Department, County Hall, Aylesbury, HP9 1JZ, on receipt of s.a.s. (11076) 351-80.

TES221

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

PETERBOROUGH TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Required for 1st September, 1981. The successful candidate will be responsible for the purchasing of supplies and services for all sections of the College.

Applicants must be capable of using initiative and preferably have some experience of supply experience.

Salary according to Administrative and Professional Scale 3, commencing at £5,265 p.a. and rising by annual increments to £5,301.

Application form and further details are available from the County Council, Education Department, Peterborough Technical College, Park Crescent, Peterborough PE1 4DZ, to whom completed forms should be returned as soon as possible. (18976) 321-80.

TES221

CLEVELAND

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ART ADVISER

Applications are invited from persons with suitable qualifications and successful teaching experience for Art Education throughout the County.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council, Education Department, Cleveland House, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 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